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EIGHTIETH YEAR, NO. 45.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

ver mind," replied Minot cheer- "It won't take Trimmer 15 min- to find that his proposition isn't ard. In 20 minutes we'll slip and look for the signal."

"proposition" in question sat up straightened his collar.

e pater and I split," he said, the matter of my going to Ox- The old boy knew best. I wish 'd gone. Then I might have to tell you chaps what I think a damnable outrage."

t and Paddock sat in silence. been in America 20 odd years," position went on. "Seen all of injustice and wrong—but I've to experience the climax my-

silence from his captors, while ack waters swished about the

ake it you chaps believe me to impostor, just as Allan does. 'm not. And I'm going to give y little talk on the old days Dale Hall. When I've fin-

you're not," said Minot. "I've all that once."

ou weren't convinced? Why, body in San Marco is convinced. mayor, the chief of police, the—"

Dear George," said Minot with "It doesn't make the slight- difference who you are. You and ter stay separated until after Tuesday."

And rank injustice it is, too. have the law on you for this. and you all to prison."

ssant thought," commented Pad- Mrs. Bruce would have to de- lockjaw at the height of the season. Oh, the devil—I'd bet- thinking about that luncheon." thought. All sat there silent. black waters became a little On their surface small flecks ine began to appear. Minot up at the dark sky.

enty-two after," said Paddock and turned toward the engine. ne grant that red light is on This is getting on my nerves." the little launch poked its around the corner of the island peered at the majestic Lileth. ock snorted.

t a trace of it."

must have underestimated the said Minot. "Wha — what's

That's only thunder. Oh, going to be a pretty party!"

denly the heavens blazed with ing. The swell of the waters in- ed. Hastily Paddock backed the from the range of the Lileth's

mmer must go soon," cried

ten minutes passed in eloquent The lightning and the thunder ased.

it again," Minot suggested. they peeped. And still no red on the Lileth.

ven as they looked, out of the heavens swept a sheet of sting- ain. It lashed down on that frail boat with cruel force; it ob- the Lileth, the island, every- but the fact of its own damp ex- ce. In two seconds the men un- ed in that tiny launch were piti- stopping figures, and the glory of Paddock's evening clothes departed to return.

fortune teller in Albuquerque poor old George, "told me I was of pneumonia. It'll be murder, men—plain murder."

a suicide, too, isn't it?" snarled ock. "That ought satisfy you."

m sorry," said Minot through chat- teeth.

answer. The downfall continued. he rain is raining everywhere," ed Paddock gloomily. "It falls on umbrellas here, and on the ships Damn the ships at sea."

ome here," said poor old George. damp doleful pause.

ater love hath no man than this, he lay down his life for a continued Paddock presently. thousand apologies," Minot said. I'm running the same chances,

—but it's your party—your happy party," replied Padock. "Not

not did not answer. He was as able as the others, and he could lay blame his friend for losing arily his good nature.

after eleven," said Paddock, another long pause.

in closer to the Lileth," sug- Minot.

Paddock fumbled about beneath rawas cover of the engine, and put in. But still no red light the yacht.

give a thousand dollars," said to know what's going on that boat."

knowledge would hardly have worth the price he offered. Aboard Lileth, on the forward deck under ooting awning, Mr. Trimmer sat planted in a chair. Beside him, other chairs, sat three prominent men of San Marco—one of them chief of police. Mr. Martin Wall steadily walking the deck near by. going to stay here all night?" he queried at last.

all night, and all day tomorrow," said Mr. Trimmer, "if necessary. I'm going to stay here until that fellow's carrying Lord Harrowby back. You can't fool Henry Lane."

There isn't any such boat!" flared Martin Wall.

"Tell it to the marines," remarked Trimmer, lighting a fresh cigar. "It is well that the three shivering men huddled in the launch on the storm tossed bosom of the waters could not see this picture. Mr. Wall looked out into the rain, and shivered himself. Presently thirty came. And twelve. And matches from Mr. Paddock's store and on the discovery of these sad facts he soaked to the skin, glum, silent, gazed on the waters sat staring at the unresponsive Lileth. The rain was falling now in a fine drizzle.

"I suppose," Paddock remarked, "we may here until morning?"

"We might try landing on Tarra- said Minot.

"We might try jumping into the ocean, too," responded Paddock, through chattering teeth.

"Murder," droned poor old George. "That's what it'll be."

At one o'clock the three wet watchers beheld unusual things. Smoke began to belch from the Lileth's funnels. Her siren sounded.

"She's steaming out!" cried Minot. "She's steaming out to sea!"

And sure enough, the graceful yacht began to move — out past Tarragona Island—out toward the open sea.

Once more Paddock started his faithful engine, and, hallooing madly, the three set out in pursuit. Not yet had the Lileth struck its gait, and in fifteen minutes they were alongside. Martin Wall, beholding them from the deck, had a rather unexpected attack of pity, and stopped his engines. The three limp watchers were taken aboard.

"Wha—what does this mean?" chattered Minot.

"You poor devils," said Martin Wall. "Come and have a drink. Mean?" He poured. "It means that the only way I could get rid of our friend Trimmer was to set out for New York."

"For New York?" cried Minot, standing glass in hand.

"Yes. Came on board, Trimmer did, searched the boat, and then declared I'd shipped George away until his visit should be over. So he and his friends —one of them the chief of police, by the way—sat down to wait for your return. Gad—I thought of you out in that rain. Sat and sat and sat. What could I do?"

"To Trimmer, the brute," said Paddock, raising his glass.

"Finally I had an idea. I had the boys pull up anchor and start the engines. Trimmer wanted to know the answer. Trimmer for New York tonight,' I said. 'Want to come along?' He wasn't sure whether he would go or not, but his friends were sure they wouldn't. Put up an awful howl, and just before we got under way Mr. Trimmer and party crawled into their rowboat and splashed back to San Marco."

"Well—what now?" asked Minot.

"I've made up my mind," said Wall. "Been intending to go back north for some time, and now that I've started, I guess I'll keep on going."

"Splendid," cried Minot. "And you'll take Mr. George Harrowby with you?"

Mr. Wall seemed in excellent spirits. He slapped Minot on the back.

"If you say so, of course. Don't know exactly what they can do to us —but I think George needs the sea air. How about it, your lordship?"

Poor old George, drooping as he had never drooped before, looked wearily into Wall's eyes.

"What's the use?" he said. "Fight's all gone out of me. Losing interest in what's next. Three hours on that blooming ocean with the rain soaking in—I'm going to bed. I don't care what becomes of me."

And he sloshed away to his cabin.

"Well, boys, I'm afraid we'll have to put you off," said Martin Wall. "Glad to have met both of you. Sometime in New York we may run into each other again."

He shook hands genially, and the two young men dropped once more into that unhappy launch. As they sped toward the shore the Lileth, behind them, was heading for the open sea.

"Sorry if I've seemed to have a grouch tonight," said Paddock, as they walked up the deserted avenue toward the hotel. "But these Florida rainstorms aren't the pleasantest things to wear next to one's skin. I apologize, Dick."

"Nonsense," Minot answered. "Old Job himself would have frowned a bit if he'd been through what you have tonight. It was my fault for getting you into it—"

"Forget it," Paddock said. "Well, it looks like a wedding, old man. The letters home again, and George Harrowby headed for New York—a three days' trip. Nothing to hinder now. Have you thought of that?"

"I don't want to think," said Minot gloomily. "Good night, old man."

Paddock sped up the stairs to his room, which was on the second floor, and Minot turned toward the elevator. At that moment he saw approaching him through the deserted lobby Mr. Jim O'Malley, the house detective of the De la Pax.

"Can we see you a minute in the office, Mr. Minot?" he asked.

"Certainly," Minot answered. "But—I'm soaked through—was out in all that rain—"

"Too bad," said O'Malley, with a sympathetic glance. "We won't keep you but a minute—"

He led the way, and wondering, Minot followed. In the tiny office of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

DRAIN WET LAND TO GET RESULTS

Soil Condition Will Be Improved and Maximum Crop Produced.

By simple drainage much of the wet swamp farm land which cannot be cultivated in its present condition may be made productive. There is also many a piece of cultivated land which is not producing what it could be made to do if it were properly drained. Indeed, according to the department's specialists, drainage in the United States is only fairly begun, and its immense possibilities are but little known.

Lands that are too wet for the most profitable production of crops, such as wet level land, low spots, and the dry subsoils of flat areas on the summits of knolls, river and creek bottoms, and peat bogs, should be drained. Even uplands may often be drained with profit, especially hillsides subject to erosion or inclined to be "spouty." Indeed, drainage is profitable wherever it is necessary to the fullest use of the land. It is not uncommon for lands too wet for cultivation to produce, when drained, 60 to 70 bushels of corn or oats or from one to one and a half bales of cotton to the acre. On much of the drained land the increase of yield is from 25 to 100 per cent, and by the increased yield and decreased cost of cultivation the value of the land is often doubled.

Drainage improves the physical condition of the soil by making it more porous and friable. Thus stiff soils are made more easy to work. The roots of plants are given a greater feeding depth by the lowering of the water level and hence the ability of crops to utilize moisture is increased. Well-drained soils also absorb more rainfall than undrained soils, thus decreasing erosion and damage by floods.

Drainage warms the soil. Heat from the sun acts directly upon the soil when excessive moisture is removed by drainage. This is noticeable in the north, where the planting season is from one to two weeks earlier on drained land than on similar land when undrained. The danger of damage by frost both in the spring and in the fall is reduced. Warming of the soil also causes the seed to germinate more readily, thereby giving a better stand of crops and causing the plants to grow more promptly.

Drained land can be plowed earlier in the spring than undrained land. Crops can be cultivated sooner after a rain, and if covered tile drains are used instead of open ditches machinery can be used to better advantage and the cost of cultivation decreased.

Health conditions are also improved by the drainage of swamps and standing water. The breeding places for mosquitoes are removed, with the consequent abolishment of malaria in the locality.

The most practical drainage system is one that is adequate, permanent, uses the least possible land, and is not a hindrance to cultivation. Tile drains which empty into either open or closed outlets most nearly provide such a system. By the open-ditch system much valuable land is occupied, the drainage is seldom thorough, and the ditches become filled and have to be cleaned out. Open ditches sometimes occupy as much as 10 per cent and frequently 5 per cent of the area drained. Thus it is that tile drains, while more expensive to install, are generally the most economical in the end.

In laying out a drainage system, the outlet is the first consideration. On rolling or hilly lands channels have usually been washed out, although they may need to be straightened and cleaned out. In low, level land it is usually necessary to dig open ditches, and they should be straight and deep, since curves check the flow of water, while in a deep ditch water generally flows more rapidly and less vegetation is likely to be present. The outlets should be deep enough to take care of the flow from branch drains, which may necessarily be placed low to secure sufficient fall.

Open ditches work well with a drop of four feet to the mile, although some, of necessity, have no more than one foot drop. In loamy soils subject to freezing the sides of the ditch should have a slope of 45 degrees, in sandy soils a greater slope, while in stiff soils subjected to little freezing a less slope will do.

Outlet ditches should usually follow the natural course of the water, although efficiency and economy may necessitate a diversion from the natural watercourse.

When the ditch runs through a field, the earth should be leveled back from the bank, so that no more ground than is necessary will be lost from cultivation. When the value of the land is high, the open ditch should not be used where it practicable to use tile. In the middle west tiles as large as three feet in diameter are frequently used, and, being covered over, they do not occupy tillable land or divide a field. Where properly laid, there is little danger of the tiles filling and practically no maintaining cost. Because water runs faster through tiles they can be much smaller than the open ditch. The latter, however, has an advantage in holding more water after a rain, though, perhaps, not carrying more. The farmer is in a position to judge for himself when it is profitable to use tile.

FINDS DREAM GOLD

Acting on impressions received in a dream, which was repeated four nights always indicating the location of fabulous wealth, Andrew Nelson, an old-time prospector of Anaconda, Mont., struck a ledge rich in virgin gold.

THE DEFORMITIES OF CHICAGO'S BABY MARTYR

The intestinal tract was closed.
Paralysis of the nerves on the right side of the face.
Absence of the right ear.
Blindness in one eye.
Absence of the neck, permitting the shoulders to touch the ears.
Brain slightly subnormal.
Cranial nerves either missing or undeveloped.
Thighs over-developed.
Mrs. Bollinger, the deformed baby's mother, is the mother of three other children, all healthy and perfectly formed. Before the birth of the malformed child, she was ill of typhoid fever.

MOTHER OF BABY WHO DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE AND DOCTOR WHO LET CHILD DIE BY REFUSING TO OPERATE

"I love my baby, of course. I loved it so much that I wanted it to die and be at rest."

—Statement by mother when told that her malformed baby had succumbed as she and Dr. Haiselden had decreed.

Mrs. Anna Bollinger of 2013 Fletcher street, Chicago, gave birth to a deformed infant.

Dr. H. J. Haiselden, chief of the hospital staff of the German-American hospital, decided that the deformed child, if it were allowed to live, would be a burden to itself and to humanity. An operation would let the child live, but the doctor decided to let it die. Left to right—Mrs. Anna Bollinger and Dr. H. J. Haiselden.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Joseph Hillstrom, I. W. W. poet, convicted of the murder of J. G. Morrison and the latter's son Arling, was shot to death November 19, after efforts by President Wilson to secure a reprieve for the condemned man had failed.

A German submarine sank two British gunboats off the Egyption coast.

Just 31 miners were entombed and killed by an explosion and fire in the Northwestern Improvement Co.'s coal mine at Ravensdale, near Seattle, Ore., November 16.

Venice has again been subjected to an aerial attack by Austrian aeroplanes. Bombs were dropped upon the arsenal, aerodrome, gas tanks, railway station and barracks.

The report of the general staff of the army recommends the increase of the regular army to 250,000 men permanently and reserves of 300,000 fully trained. Besides this, it is proposed to have a force of at least 1,000,000 with a year's training.

Sir Arthur Markham made a violent attack on the policies of Lord Kitchener in the house of commons and backed up Winston Churchill. He made Kitchener responsible for the failures at Antwerp and the Dardanelles.

Ragtime will be barred from the public schools of Washington, D. C., according to the mandate of the musical director.

Eight hundred thousand dollars in gold to defray the expenses of the Italian exhibits at the San Francisco exposition went down with the liner Ancona.

The first train over the government's new Alaskan railroad was run recently from Seward to Mile 29, carrying passengers, mail and freight to the Iditarod section.

The allies have ordered eleven of a new type of aeroplanes, larger and heavier than any built before. They will be built at Springfield, Mass., and will be operated against the Zeppelins.

It is estimated nearly $1,000,000 was spent in the recent prohibition fight in Ohio. Three-fourths of this amount was spent by the wets.

Patrick Cudahy, packer, has retired from his position at the head of the Cudahy plant in Milwaukee, Wis. He has been actively engaged in the business for 40 years.

The United States Steel Corporation is going to spend $10,000,000 to improve its plants in Ohio Pennsylvania and Indiana to take care of increased business.

England is taking its first step to prevent emigration of able-bodied citizens. All contemplating leaving the country who are 19 or more years old are obliged to apply at the foreign office for passports.

The Georgia legislature has passed an act revising the state's prohibition laws. It is designed to eliminate completely breweries, locker clubs and near-beer saloons now in operation.

President Wilson has appointed former President Taft chairman of the central committee of the American Red Cross to succeed Major General George W. Davis, retired.

PERSONS WHO WON FAME DESPITE THEIR PHYSICAL HANDICAPS AT BIRTH

Alexander the Great—Subject to violent outbreaks, ascribed to epilepsy.
Demosthenes — Tongue-tied, so that his speech in childhood was almost unintelligible.
Richard III. of England—Hump-backed. His distortion was dwelt on by Shakespeare.
Philip II., of Spain—Dropsical, with a big head that was out of proportion to the body.
Alexander Pope, poet—Undersized and so feeble he had to be trussed up to get about; always pale and anaemic.
Charles Lamb, essayist—Inherited insanity taint. Queer as a child.
Lord Byron—Club-footed.
Samuel Johnson—Handicapped in his movements by scrofula and palsy. He could not get on his feet without assistance.
John Keats, poet—Invalid all his life.
Alexander Agassiz—So crippled he had to be carried to upper Michigan, where he made his copper discoveries.
Fyodor Dostoevski, Russian novelist—Suffered from epilepsy during early life; developed into one of greatest psychologists of Europe.
Among women: Helen Keller—Born deaf, dumb and blind.

IT'S OUR DUTY TO DEFEND THE RACE

—DR. HAISELDEN

Chicago Physician Gives Out His Reasons for Letting Child Die.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—In a signed statement today Dr. Haiselden gave his case:

"I say again that is it our duty to defend ourselves and the future generations against the mentally defective we allow to grow and suffer among us, and add to our burden and our problem. All conscience says it is our duty."

"Farmers select the best stock for reproduction; the best seed, without rust or other disease, for sowing.

"Poor humans rely only upon chance, and defectives are as welcome as any to enlarge families. Think of it.

"And only the mother will look after the idiot child. If the mother is taken the father and brothers and sisters will not care for it. It is pitched into an institution forthwith and there the burden of the poor unfortunate is weighted down even more.

"Institutions are an abomination. To herd the insane or the lesser defectives like cattle, as is done, is a crime and a sin. And to make matters worse, this unfortunate class has no attraction that is going to draw the keeper, the guard, the nurse or whoever takes care of it, to greater kindliness. Those who take care of the insane, many of them, grow unfeeling, unkind, neglectful and indifferent.

"And yet I am asked to allow this child to live, knowing what I know. I feel toward some of my critics as I would toward one who would willingly allow a hydrophobic dog to run in a flock of sheep and do as impulse directed, because he shrank from hurting or crossing the dog.

"If the children of some of my critics were killed or injured by a defective they would see a good reason for checking the supply of the latter in the world.

"I have talked to too many mothers of defectives to be swayed in my judgment in this case. Many of the tales are pitiable.

"One woman I know has a son who is quite subnormal. He is an excellent swimmer and delights in the exercise. Once I said to her, 'But suppose sometime he should drown?' And the mother, with promptness, answered, 'Wouldn't that be a blessing?'

"The mother, I knew, did not pray or ask for the boy's drowning. But at least she did not hope against it.

"So let us be sensible. Let us approve the sterilization of the insane and the defective and of the children of habitual drunkards, when both father and mother are so.

"Let us reproduce ourselves in 100 per cent fashion, so that by the weeding out of our undesirables we decrease their burden and ours and lay the foundation for a normal race, which would result four generations from now.

DRAG CHINA INTO WAR AS PART OF ALLIED FORCES

England, France and Russia Unite in Effort to Add Great Sleeping Nation to Alliance.

Great Britain, France and Russia have united in an effort to add China to the entente alliance in order to prevent possible friction in the future between Japan and China and to preserve the peace of the Far East. If China agrees to the plan, military participation in the present war is not expected.

Negotiations thus far are in a conversational stage at Peking with no indications as to China's attitude. Although the United States is being kept informed, its diplomatic representatives at Peking and European capitals are refraining from participation.

Japan Not Consulted.

This sensational turn in Far Eastern affairs on the eve of the proposed change by China from a republic to a monarchy has been the result of confidential exchanges between the allied powers the last week, but only became known here today.

Japan, so far as is known, has not yet been consulted, the conversations thus far having been confined to the European Entente Allies and the Peking government. If Japan knows of the plans unofficially, there is nothing here to indicate what her position will be.

Although Great Britain, France and Russia joined Japan in representations to China to postpone the establishment of a monarchy because it was thought a change during the present disturbed condition of affairs might provoke revolution and international complications, this latest step by the allies is understood here not to have been initiated because of the monarchial situation alone. It was considered essential by the allies that such arrangements be made in the Far East as would permanently safeguard their interests. The impending change in China's form of government has rendered the situation somewhat acute. Fear of revolution in China and the possibility of Japanese interference to preserve peace have been impressed upon the Japanese people to an extent that has attracted wide attention among the European diplomats.

Two Views of It.

By joining the Entente Alliance, none of China's operations would affect the course of the war in Europe, but the move would effectively guarantee Japanese abstinence from interference in China. Japan's attitude is not clear as yet, but two possibilities are considered here as plausible. First, that Japan will join in the movement on the theory that her paramount interests in China will not suffer any abridgement through the future action of the allies, or second, that Japan will remain aloof from any agreement, viewing even the future entrance of China as an ally as not altering Japan's right to independent action in the far east, wherever her interests are affected.

The origin of the move to enlist China on the side of the allies is not yet known here, but there are indications that some Chinese diplomats are inclined very favorably toward it as insuring the integrity of China beyond question and establishing the national government.

None of the communications that have passed on the situation indicate that the allies have any hope that President Yuan Shi Kai will abandon his plan to establish a monarchy.

Ther's too many folks talkin' about what they heard instead o' what they know.

Ther must be such a thing as th' element o' luck or how could some folks git by?

MANGLED BOY'S FIRST STORY FOR THE PAPER IS HIS OWN TRAGEDY

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Little Custer Drelsford, 10 years old, is a writer of heart interest stories. His first attempt, found under his pillow in the West Philadelphai hospital for women, is so pathetic that even the nurse cried and, perhaps, you will, too, when you know the story.

The daily reports of the world's news, covering the wide range of human activities and emotions long have held a peculiar fascination for little Custer. And for all that time Custer had planned just how he was going to be a reporter when the opportunity should come. It has come, but the bright-eyed, smiling boy on his little cot does not know the mishap that gave him his first story is, in reality, a tragedy. Although modeled on the lines of the stories he has read in the papers, Custer's story is much more intimate. It tells of his fall under trolley wheels, of the amputation (although he doesn't know what that means) of a foot, and that thoughts of mother that crowded all else out of his pain-racked little brain.

They Didn't Tell Him.

The small reporter, on his first story, doesn't quite grasp the meaning of amputation, but he heard his nurse use the word, and at his request, she spelled it for him for his story. And Custer couldn't understand why she cried and hurried away. He doesn't know, either, that the other foot may have to be amputated to save his life.

CUSTER DRELSFORD.

The nurses and the doctors and his widowed mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Drelsford, all love him too much to tell him. He believes his feet are merely crushed, and that he'll be out playing before many days have passed.

Nineteen days ago, Custer was run down by a trolley car. After he had regained some of his strength, his thoughts turned to his story. After writing it he kept it under his pillow, with the penknife and other trinkets that are his prized possessions. Yesterday a nurse found it, and, reading, wept, to Custer's astonishment.

The nurse thought it was good enough for publication. And here it is, just as Custer wrote it:

Hurt, but Thinks of Mother.

Sustaining a crushed foot, when run over by a trolley car at Forty-first Street and Parkside Ave 10 year old Custer Drelsford 4203 Leidy Ave bravely faced the ordeal of amputation today at the west Philadelphia Hospital for women at 4035 Parrish Street.

The youth courageously pleaded with the surgeons to break the news of his misfortune gently to his widowed mother when he had recovered from the anaesthetic.

To a reporter yesterday the boy confided that he had had his story in mind all the time since the accident.

Eager for Newspaper Job.

"Mister, do you think some paper'll give me a job when I grow up?" the youngster asked, anxiously scanning the reporter's face, as the latter read the story. He blushed and laughed happily when the news-gatherer nodded his head. The nurse quickly bent over and kissed the little fellow.

Custer is so confident that he'll be running around outside pretty soon that he is planning all sorts of things with the groups of faithful playmates that come nearly every day to see him. They, too, are ignorant of his real condition, and the nurses of the ward always find something to do elsewhere when the little fellows get to talking of the football games they want Custer to play in.

At first, when the time came to dress the boy's wounds, the nurses had all sorts of trouble to screen what was going on. Now, Custer has become so used to having a sheet held before his eyes on such occasions that he often holds it there himself.

On the day the accident befell him Custer had been "hopping" cars. He had been riding on the coupling bar in back of one and jumped off just as another came along in the opposite direction. He was picked up by a party of automobilists and rushed to the hospital, and the operation was performed immediately.

KAZAN

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By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER V—Continued.

Never had he wanted to kill as he felt the desire in him to kill now. For the first time he had no fear of man, no fear of the club, of the whip, or of the thing that blazed forth fire and death. He ran more swiftly, in order to overtake them and give them battle sooner. All of the pent-up madness of four years of slavery and abuse at the hand of men broke loose in thin red streams of fire in his veins, and when at last he saw a moving blotch far out on the plain ahead of him, the cry that came out of his throat was one that Gray Wolf did not understand.

Three hundred yards beyond that moving blotch was the thin line of timber, and Kazan and his followers bore down swiftly. Halfway to the timber they were almost upon it, and suddenly it stopped and became a black and motionless shadow on the snow. From out of it there leaped that lightning tongue of flame that Kazan had always dreaded, and he heard the hissing song of the death-bee over his head. He did not mind it now. He yelped sharply, and the wolves raced in until four of them were neck-and-neck with him.

A second flash—and the death-bee drove from breast to tail of a huge gray fighter close to Gray Wolf. A third—a fourth—a fifth spurt of that fire from the black shadow, and Kazan himself felt a sudden swift passing of a red-hot thing along his shoulder, where the man's last bullet shaved off the hair and stung his flesh..

Three of the pack had gone down under the fire of the rifle, and half of the others were swinging to the right and the left. But Kazan drove straight ahead. Faithfully Gray Wolf followed him.

The sledge-dogs had been freed from their traces, and before he could reach the man, whom he saw with his rifle held like a club in his hands, Kazan was met by the fighting mass of them. He fought like a fiend, and there was the strength and the fierceness of two mates in the mad gnashing of Gray Wolf's fangs. Two of the wolves rushed in, and Kazan heard the terrific heart-breaking thud of the rifle. To him it was the club. He wanted to reach it. He wanted to reach the man who held it, and he freed himself from the fighting mass of the dogs and sprang to the sledge. For the first time he saw that there was something human on the sledge, and in an instant he was upon it. He buried his jaws deep. They sank in something soft and hairy, and he opened them for another lunge. And then he heard the voice! It was her voice! Every muscle in his body stood still. He became suddenly like flesh turned to lifeless stone.

Her voice! The bear rug was thrown back and what had been hidden under it he saw clearly now in the light of the moon and stars. In him instinct worked more swiftly than human brain could have given birth to reason. It was not she. But the voice was the same, and the white, girlish face so close to his own blood-reddened eyes held in it that same mystery that he had learned to love. And he saw now that which she was clutching to her breast, and there came from it a strange, thrilling cry—and he knew that here on the sledge he had found not enmity and death, but that from which he had been driven away in the other world beyond the ridge.

It a flash he turned. He snapped at Gray Wolf's flank, and she dropped away with a startled yelp. It had all happened in a moment, but the man was almost down. Kazan leaped under his clubbed rifle and drove into the face of what was left of the pack. His fangs cut like knives. If he had fought like a demon against the dogs, he fought like ten demons now, and the man—bleeding and ready to fall—staggered back to the sledge, marveling at what was happening. For in Gray Wolf there was now the instinct of matehood, and seeing Kazan tearing and fighting the pack, she joined him in the struggle which she could not understand.

When it was over, Kazan and Gray Wolf were alone out on the plain. The pack had slunk away into the night, and the same moon and stars that had given to Kazan the first knowledge of his birthright told him now that no longer would those wild brothers of the plains respond to his call when he howled into the sky.

He was hurt. And Gray Wolf was hurt, but not so badly as Kazan. He was torn and bleeding. One of his legs was terribly bitten. After a time he saw a fire on the edge of the forest. The old call was strong upon him. He wanted to crawl in to it, and feel the girl's hand on his head, as he had felt that other hand in the world beyond the ridge. He would have gone—and would have urged Gray Wolf to go with him—but the man was there. He whined, and Gray Wolf thrust her warm muzzle against his neck. Something told them both that they were outcasts, that the plains, and the moon, and the stars were against them now, and they slunk into the shelter and the gloom of the forest.

Kazan could not go far. He could still smell the camp when he lay down. Gray Wolf snuggled close to him. Gently she soothed with her soft tongue Kazan's bleeding wounds. And Kazan, lifting his head, whined softly to the stars.

CHAPTER VI.
JOAN.

On the edge of the cedar and spruce forest old Pierre Radisson built the fire. He was bleeding from a dozen wounds, where the fangs of the wolves had reached to his flesh, and he felt in his breast that old and terrible pain, of which no one knew the meaning but himself. He dragged in

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

LOVE INSURANCE

♡♡♡ BY ♡♡♡

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued From First Page.

hotel manager a bullet-headed man stood waiting.

"My friend, Mr. Huntley, of the Secret Service," O'Malley explained. "Awful sorry that this should happen, Mr. Minot, but—we got to search you."

"Search me—for what?" Minot cried.

And in a flash, he knew. Through that wild night he had not once thought of it. But it was still in his inside coat pocket, of course. Chain Lightning's Collar!

"What does this mean?" he asked.

"That's what they all say," grunted Huntley. "Come here, my boy. Say, you're pretty wet. And shivering! Better have a warm bath and a drink. Turn around, please. Ah—"

With practiced fingers the detective explored rapidly Mr. Minot's person and pockets. The victim of the search stood limp, helpless. What could he do? There was no escape. It was all up now—for whatever reason they desired Chain Lightning's Collar, they could not fail to have it in another minute.

Side pockets—trousers pockets—now! The inner coat pocket! Its contents were in the detective's hand. Minot stared down. A little gasp escaped him.

The envelope that held Chain Lightning's Collar was not among them!

Two minutes longer Huntley pursued, then with an oath of disappointment he turned to O'Malley.

"Hasn't got it!" he announced.

Minot swept aside the profuse apologies of the hotel detective, and somehow got out of the room. In a daze, he sought 389. He didn't have it! Didn't have Chain Lightning's Collar! Who did?

It was while he sat steaming in a hot bath that an idea came to him. The struggle on the deck of the Lileth, with Martin Wall panting at his side! The tug on his coat as they all went down together. The genial spirits of Wall thereafter. The sudden start for New York.

No question about it—Chain Lightning's Collar was well out at sea now.

And yet—why had Wall stopped to take the occupants of the launch aboard?

After his bath, Minot donned pajamas and a dressing-gown and ventured out to find Lord Harrowby's suite. With difficulty he succeeded in arousing the sleeping peer. Harrowby let him in, and then sat down on his bed and stared at him.

"What is it?" he inquired sleepily.

Briefly Minot told him of the circumstances preceding the start of the Lileth for New York, of his return to the hotel, and the search party he encountered there. Harrowby was very wide awake by this time.

"That finishes us," he groaned.

"Wait a minute," Minot said. "They didn't find the necklace. I didn't have it. I'd lost it."

"Lost it?"

"Yes. And if you want my opinion, I think Martin Wall stole it from me on the Lileth and is now on his way—"

Harrowby leaped from bed, and seized Minot gleefully by the hand.

"Dear old chap. What the deuce do I care who took it. It's gone. Thank God—it's gone."

"But—I don't understand—"

"No. But you can understand this much. Everything's all right. Nothing in the way of the wedding now. It's splendid! Splendid!

"But the necklace was stolen—"

"Yes. Good! Very good! My dear Minot, the luckiest thing that can happen to us will be—never, never to see Chain Lightning's Collar again!"

As completely at sea as he had been that night—which was more or less at sea—Minot returned to his room. It was after three o'clock. He turned out his lights and sought his bed. Many wild conjectures kept him awake at first, but this had been the busiest day of his life. Soon he slept, and dreamed thrilling dreams.

The sun was bright outside his windows when he was aroused by a knock.

"What is it?" he cried.

"A package for you, sir," said a bell-boy voice.

He slipped one arm outside his door to receive it—a neat little bundle, securely tied, with his name written on the wrappings. Sleepily he undid the cord, and took out—an envelope.

He was no longer sleepy. He held the envelope open over his bed. Chain Lightning's Collar tumbled, gleaming, upon the white sheet.

Also in the package was a note, which Minot read breathlessly.

"Dear Mr. Minot:

"I have decided not to go north after all, and am back in the harbor with the Lileth. As I expect Trimmer at any moment I have sent George over to Tarragona Island in charge of two sailormen for the day.

"Cordially.

Martin Wall

"P. S. You dropped the enclosed in the scuffle on the boat last night."

CHAPTER XIV.

Jersey iCty Interferes.

At 10 o'clock that Saturday morning Lord Harrowby was engrossed in the ceremony of breakfast in his rooms. For the occasion he wore an orange and purple dressing-gown with a floral design no botainist could have sanctioned—the sort of dressing gown that Arnold Bennett, had he seen it would have made a leading character in a novel. He was cheerful, was Harrowby, and as he glanced through an old copy of the London Times he made strange noises in his throat, under the impression that he was humming a musical comedy chorus.

There was a knock, and Harrowby cried: "Come in." Mr. Minot, fresh as the morning and nowhere near so hot, entered.

"Feeling pretty satisfied with life, I'll wager," Minot suggested.

"My dear chap, gay as—as—a robin," Harrowby replied.

"Snatch your last giggle," said Minot. "Have one final laugh, and make it a good one. Then wake up."

"Wake up? Why, I am awake—"

"Oh, no—you're dreaming on a bed of roses. Listen! Martin Wall didn't go north with the imposter after all. Changed his mind. Look!"

And Minot tossed something on the table, just abaft his lordship's eggs.

"The devil! Chain Lightning's Collar!" cried Harrowby.

"Back to its original storage vault," said Minot. "What is this, Harrowby? A Drury Lane melodrama?"

"My word. I can't make it out."

"Can't you? Got the necklace back this morning with a note from Martin Wall, saying I dropped it last night in the scrap on the deck of the Lileth."

"Confound the thing!" sighed Harrowby, staring morosely at the diamonds.

"My first impulse," said Minot, "is to hand the necklace back to you and gracefully withdraw. But of course I'm here to look after Jephson's interests—"

"Naturally," put in Harrowby quickly. "And let me tell you that should this necklace be found before the wedding, Jephson is practically certain to pay that policy. I think you'd better keep it. They're not likely to search you again. If I took it—dear old chap—they search me every little while."

"You didn't steal this, did you?" Minot asked.

"Of course not." Harrowby flushed a delicate pink. "It belongs to our family — has for years. Everybody knows that."

"Well, what is the trouble?"

"I'll explain it later. There's really nothing dishonorable—as men of the world look at such things. I give you my word that you can serve Mr. Jephson best by keeping the necklace for the present—and seeing to it that it does not fall into the hands of the men who are looking for it."

Minot sat staring gloomily ahead of him. Then he reached out, took up the necklace, and restored it to his pocket.

"Oh, very well, he said. "If I'm sent to jail, tell Thacker I went singing an epithalamium." He rose.

"By the way," Harrowby remarked, "I'm giving a little dinner tonight—at the Manhattan Club. May I count on you?"

"Surely," Minot smiled. "I'll be there, wearing our necklace."

"My dear fellow—ah, I see you mean it pleasantly. Wear it, by all means."

Minot passed from the eccentric blooms of that dressing-gown to the more authentic flowers of the Florida outdoors, in the plaza he met Cynthia Meyrick, rival candidate to the morning in its glory.

To Be Continued.

FAULTY FEEDING CAUSES HEAVES

Heaves is a very common and annoying disease of horses, interfering seriously with the usefulness of the animal, and consequently detracting from its value. Mainly a disease of old horses, it is essentially the result of faulty feeding and working, especially hard pulling or fast driving when the stomach is overloaded. Gross feeders are frequently subjects of heaves.

While in old, established cases there may be alterations in structure of the heart and stomach, the principal changes are observed in the lungs. These consist first in an enlargement of the capacity of the air cells through dilation of their walls, followed by a passage of the air into the lung tissue between the air cells. Owing to such structural changes, it is impossible to prevent progressive development of the disease, which, however, under proper care, may go on slowly, the animal remaining serviceable for certain kinds of work for years.

Except in the very early stages the disease is readily detected. The symptoms are those which would naturally be manifested in a condition where the lungs are involved. A peculiar short, grunt-like cough is usually present, and when the animal is exerted a wheezing noise accompanies the breathing. The principal and characteristic symptom, however, is the jerky or double movement of the abdomen in an effort to force air from the abdomen. The air passes into them freely, but the power to expel it is lost to a great extent; therefore the abdominal muscles are brought into play.

Indigestion is frequently observed in these cases, and the horse may have a depraved appetite, as shown by a desire to eat dirt and soiled bedding; and there is a tendency to the condition commonly termed "pot-bellied." The animal, though a heavy feeder, becomes unthrifty and emaciated.

A poorly ventilated stable, humid weather, severe work, and overfeeding with coarse, dry feeds tend to aggravate the trouble.

As in this condition structural changes have taken place in the lungs, treatment, as a rule, can only be directed to the relief of the symptoms, and it is not possible to effect a complete cure after the disease is established.

In the case of an affected horse it will be an advantage to dampen the food with a mixture of one part of molasses to three parts of water, so that no dust may arise while the animal is eating. It is also desirable to restrict the amount of hay or forage, as large quantities of bulky feed which distend the abdomen increase the difficulty, and an animal with heaves should never be driven or worked when full of such material.

In these cases Fowler's solution of arsenic may be given in doses of 1 ounce in the drinking water three times daily. Ordinary lime dissolved in drinking water (limewater) will be found beneficial. Lime may be added to a barrel or cask of water, and after the resulting mixture has become clear through precipitation of undissolved portions of the lime the limewater may be used freely in watering the animal.

WISE WORDS

A Physician on Food.

A physician out in Oregon has views about food. He says:

"I have always believed that the duty of the physician does not cease with treating the sick, but that we owe it to humanity to teach them how to protect their health especially by hygienic and dietetic laws.

"With such a feeling as to my duty I take great pleasure in saying, that, in my own experience and also from personal observation, I have found no food to equal Grape-Nuts and that I find there is almost no limit to the great benefit this food will bring when used in all cases of sickness and convalescence.

"It is my experience that no physical condition forbids the use of Grape-Nuts. To persons in health there is nothing so nourishing and acceptable to the stomach especially at breakfast to start the machinery of the human system on the day's work.

"In cases of indigestion I know that a complete breakfast can be made of Grape-Nuts and cream; and I think it is necessary not to overload the stomach at the morning meal. I also know the great value of Grape-Nuts when the stomach is too week to digest other food.

"This is written after an experience of more than 20 years treating all manner of chronic and acute diseases, and the letter is voluntary on my part without any request for it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I have two pigs that are lame, one having a swelling in the hind legs and the other in the forelegs. The swellings are in the joints below the knees, and they come and go. The animals are kept in dry pens. I would like some reader to give a remedy for this at once as one of the pigs is nearly ready to butcher.—T., Michigan.

SWEET CIDER

Noticing that there was a request on how to keep cider sweet, I recommend the following: As soon as the cider is made, for every 40 gallons put in 11-2 ounces of oil of wintergreen and 11-2 ounces of oil of sassafras. Cork the barrel tight and the cider will keep sweet as long as you want it to.—B., South Dakota.

MAKING VINEGAR

To make cider vinegar one way, take sound barrels, or any suitably-sized vessels of wood, earthenware or glass—not iron, copper of tin. Clean them thoroughly and scald. Fill them not more than half full with cider stock, which should have fermented at least one month. To this add one-fourth its volume of old cider vinegar. This is a very necessary part of the process, since the vinegar restrains the growth of the chance ferments which abound in the air, and at the same time it favors the true acetic acid ferment. Next add to the liquid a little "mother vinegar." If this latter is not at hand, a fairly pure culture may be made by exposing in a shallow, uncovered crock or wooden pail a mixture of one-half old vinegar and one-half hard cider. The room where this is exposed should have a temperature of about 80 degrees F. In three or four days the surface should become covered with a gelatinous pellicle, or cap. This is the "mother vinegar." A little of this carefully removed with a wooden spoon or stick should be laid gently upon the surface of the cider. Do not stir it in. The vinegar ferment grows only at the surface. In three days the cap should have grown entirely over the fermenting cider. Do not break this cap thereafter as long as the fermentation continues. If the temperature is right, the fermentation should be complete in from four to six weeks. The vinegar should then be drawn off, strained through thick, white flannel, corked or bunged tightly, and kept in a cool place until wanted for consumption. If the vinegar remains turbid after ten days, stir into a barrel one pint of a solution of one-half pound of isinglass in one quart of water. As soon as settled, rack off, and store in tight vessels. Usually no fining of vinegar is needed. No pure cider vinegar will keep long in vessels exposed to the air at a temperature of 60 degree F. "Vinegar eels" are sometimes troublesome in vinegar barrels. To remove these, heat the vingar scalding hot, but do not boil. When cool, strain through clean flannel, and the "eels" will be removed.

FIGHTING INSECTS

Rotation of crops, keeping the land free of weeds and trash of all kinds, late fall plowing of infested lands, and properly nourishing the corn plants, are about the only practical preventatives or remedial measures that can be applied to the insects that attack corn in different ways, according to James Troop, chief in entomology at the Purdue Experiment Station, in a bulletin on "How to Grow More and Better Corn."

"The effectiveness of certain fertilizers as repellants has not been definitely determined as to extent, but the application of manures and fertilizers which produce vigorous growth will at least help the plants to withstand the injury," writes Professor Troop, in commenting upon the difference between fields that had been treated and fields that were not given additional plant food. Illustrations show corn that was fertilized had been able to make good development in spite of the insects, while unfertilized corn had seriously suffered.

CURING PORK

To cure pork after the animal heat is all out, take one pint of salt, three tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, two spoonfuls of black pepper, and one spoonful of cayenne pepper and mix together. This will make enough for one ham or shoulder. Rub it in well on all sides. Now take a piece of paper, large enough to wrap it in and lay it on the table. Spread what mixture is left on the paper and lay the ham skin side down on the paper, bring up all sides quickly, tie closely all round with a string. Slip the whole thing in a muslin sack with the leg down so it can drain out. Tie the sack and hang it up anywhere. Don't smoke it, it will keep as long as you want it. Nothing will molest it. Never put saltpeter on meat as it will make it too hard and solid to be good.

THE GARDEN

WINTER GARDEN WORK

In November, such crops as need to be harvested after frost and before heavy freezes should be cared for, and in December you can have a general garden cleaning and prepare for the winter. Old trash should be gathered and burned; this will kill many insects and do away with hiding places. Weeds from the borders should be raked up and burned to destrop all seeds. The canes from asparagus beds may be removed, and with them as much of the seed as can be gathered, provided any seeds have been allowed to form. The more seeds you can burn the better, for the seedling asparagus beds will prove less desirable than other weeds.

After the ground is frozen hard, if the climate is such that there will be little likelihood of the ground thawing again except on the surface, December is the month to mulch all the hardy plants that are to be kept in the earth over winter. Asparagus and rhubarb should have a deep mulch now. Both want rich soils, and the mulch should be of manure, and left on in the spring—mulching now will give the manure time to become well rotted and its elements absorbed by the soil by the time the plants are ready to start growth.

The fruiting canes of blakberries and raspberries should be removed now if they have not been removed sooner. By cutting these old canes out, together with all weak and diseased wood, any insects harbored are destroyed. After the rows are thus cleared up, a mulch of manure may be worked in around the news canes, and the plantation is ready for spring.

Before mulching the strawberries, scatter a light dressing of droppings from the hen-house. This manure is rich in all the elements needed for the fruiting, and will be carried into the soil during the winter, ready for the use of the plants in the spring when growth begins. Mulch with coarse straw or hay and rather lightly, for all that is needed is to keep the ground from freezing and thawing too many times, and to prevent soil drying where the frost bulges it, and a heavy mulch will smother the plants. This mulch should be rotted enough by spring so it can be hoed into the surface soil, making it loose and porous, and then a mulch of clean hay or straw can be worked around the plants after they start, to keep the berries clean and make picking easier.

Salsify can be dug and used all winter right out of the garden, so far as the freezing hurting the roots is concerned; but as it is difficult to dig it when the ground is frozen it is well to dig a supply and bury in moist sand in a cool cellar. This is a splendid vegetable for winter use and should be kept where it can be had when wanted.

If you plan to set out any trees in the spring it is a good idea to dig the holes this winter and let them remain all winter exposed to the air, and gather snow and water to soak into the soil. The action of the frost and water will break up hard subsoil on the bottom and sides. If the holes are dug with a blast or dynamited the soil that is broken up in the winter will have a chance to settle by spring and it will be well filled with moistrue, also.

THE ORCHARD

PRUNING WOUNDS

Experiments were started at the New York state station in 1911 and conducted for four years to determine whether any coverings are necessary for wounds of trees, as well as the effect on the trees of various substances used in treating wounds. The trees used in the experiments were apples and peaches and the substances used as coverings were white lead, white zinc, yellow ocher, coal tar, shellak and avenarius carbolineum. The dressings were applied when the pruning was done at different seasons of the year and upon wounds of various ages.

From the results of this experiment as a whole it is concluded that the dressings commonly applied to pruning wounds retard rather than accelerate the healing of the wounds. The effects are the same whether the dressings are applied when the wounds are made or some weeks later when the cut surface has dried out. The effects of the dressings used are so injurious to peach wood that wounds on peach trees should never be covered. For sprayed orchards at least it appears necessary to apply dressings to wounds under four or five inches in diameter to prevent the entrance of fungi. It remains to be proved whether dressings have any real value in covering large wounds. The injury caused by dressings probably offsets or even overbalances any possible protection against decay.

Of the materials used shellac was the least injurious and seemed to exert a stimulating influence upon the wounds for the first season. Shellac adhered to the wounded surface least well of all. Avenarius carbolineum and yellow ochre caused so much injury that they should never be used as dressings. Coal tar in addition to causing injury disappeared rapidly, either through absorption or evaporation. Tissues injured by using white lead and white zinc practically recovered from the injury by the end of the second season. Of the protective substances used white lead is considered to be the best.

SETTING SMALL FRUIT

Years ago, when we had less experience in fruit growing we believed that planting must be done in spring, but several seasons of disappointment caused us to change our opinions in regard to this matter, says a writer. After three successive trials of ordering plants from nurseries in the spring, we changed our plans entirely, for this reason: When trees, shrubs, vines, etc., are ordered from the nurseries in spring, delays quite unavoidable often occur, because of the large amount of orders received, which require a large force of workmen and considerable time for filling; consequently the plantings are delayed until in many instances growth has begun and loss results.

The plants of raspberries, gooseberries, and currants put forth leaves very early, and as the soil of most nurseries is a warm loam, vegetation starts much earlier than where the soil is of a cool clay which many growers possess; therefore, we advise planting in the fall.

There is a growing demand for the small fruits and with the exception of strawberry plants (which we do not set later than August), we prefer fall planting for several reasons, one of which is the fact that other work is pretty well out of the way and it is possible to do this planting with more painstaking than in the hurrying season of spring time. We have found late October or early November in our northern climate a suitable time for setting such plants, as the leaves have fallen and the wood has, or should be, matured. Red raspberry plants we cut back to about six inches.

The ground should be well prepared by deep plowing and good harrowing. No plant can do its best in shallow plowed, or lumpy soil; and too, the soil must be a rich one, containing the elements which the plants require for full development of both plant and fruit. After plowing and before the ground is dragged we apply broadcast about 200 pounds of mariate of potash, and a like amount of ground bone. The later nourishes the plants and assists in ripening the fruits. The potash matures the fruits and develops them, and supplies the base of most of the fruit acids. Intelligent growers or shippers everywhere are aware of the influence of these minerals upon fruits, and particularly berries of all kinds.

We do not apply stable manure to red raspberrry plants in spring because it supplies too much nitrogen, which it seems to furnish throughout the summer, forcing a constant growth of wood which does not properly mature before freezing weather. A large amount of nitrogen causes the fruit to be soft and not firm enough to stand shipment. However, after the plants are set in the fall, we apply a light covering of straw stable manure between the rows. This protects the roots and supplies all the nitrogen needed for next summer's growth. We consider potash as absolutely necessary to the growing of all berries for the reason that it adds greatly to the quality, as well as the firmness of the fruit and use the commercial potash for the reason that there is not a sufficient amount in stable manures in comparison to the excess of nitrogen they contain.

POULTRY

INCREASE EGG OUTPUT

Keep the hens' nests clean and have plenty of nests.

Gather eggs twice daily in warm weather and daily during other seasons.

Handle eggs as little as possible, as handling deteriorates them.

Market eggs of the correct size, 24 to 28 ounces a dozen.

Cut out all very large or very small eggs.

Sell nothing but clean eggs, never wash them for market.

Produce only infertile eggs by removing all roosters as soon as the breeding period is over.

Keep all eggs in a cool place.

Don't let eggs come into contact with vegetable or kitchen odors.

Don't hold eggs too long, as they deteriorate rapidly; market at least twice a week.

Keep only one breed of chickens and raise eggs of one color.

Market your eggs in clean, 30-dozen cases, or in cartons holding one dozen eggs, depending on the demand.

Don't expose eggs to flies and dust.

Confine broody hens at once and remove them to the hatching department.

Never expose market eggs to the direct rays of the sun, to extreme heat or rain.

Keep poultry houses free from vermin.

Feed wholesome, clean feed and provide pure water in clean vessels and often.

Sell your eggs only to buyers, who buy loss-off and who are willing to pay for quality.

CLEAN DRINKING VESSELS

How would you relish your favorite "tope"—coffee, tea, or milk—from a teacup or glass which remained on the table for a week at a stretch without washing? Bitter, acrid, slimy, greasy, you say? What about the poultry drinking vessels that are strangers to cleansing for a much longer period than a week?

Not only does the drinking fluid become putrid with decaying food particles from the birds' beaks, but manure and filth are scratched into the vessels and germs of disease multiply in inconceivable numbers. Clean food and clean drink are half the battle against poultry diseases.

Don't force your fowls to drink from a vessel unless you would be willing to drink from it yourself.

GETTING THE EGGS

"Milk or meat in the ration may make all the difference between profit and loss," declares H. L. Kompster, professor of poultry husbandry of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

"We know from our tests at the experiment station and from the experience of poultrymen everywhere. We got only 945 eggs from a pen of hens that ate no animal food, while another pen of hens, no better in any way, but fed sour milk, laid 1,783. Those fed beef scrap laid 1,802 eggs. While this is a higher record than either of the others, the sour milk is so much cheaper and easier to get on most farms that we recommend it most highly.

"At 20 cents a dozen, the eggs from the hens fed sour milk brought $29.71 and those from the hens fed beef scrap, $30.03. The difference wouldn't begin to pay for the extra cost and trouble of beef scrap. The big thing to remember is that the hens fed no animal food brought little more than half as much egg money. Theory and experience both say 'Feed the laying hen sour milk as part of her ration.'"

The following is a good ration: Corn, 4 parts; wheat, 2 parts; bran middlings, 1 part; corn meal, 1 part; sour milk fed separately. Give 100 hens 2 1-2 gallons of milk and from 19 to 25 pounds of the other food a day.

THE DAIRY

STERILIZING MILK

Milk can be sterilized by electricity. At the University of Liverpool (England) it was found that by the use of electricity the number of bacteria is greatly reduced, all the colon bacilli—the bacteria of bowel troubles—and their allies are destroyed; all the tuberculosis germs are killed: no chemical change nor change in taste is made in the milk.

MARKETING BUTTER

It is one thing to produce an article and another to get a good price for it, even when it is worth it. The private dairyman is most favorably situated when he has a good nearby market for butter composed of people whom he knows well. There is no better trade than a private one made up of selected customers, provided the producer supplies them with a first-class article of butter.

Selling to the nearby stores, as many people do, is, for the most part, like giving butter away, unless one can make some arrangement other than the ordinary ones. As a rule, the country merchant pays a very low price for butter, and in many instances it is safe to say that he pays as much as it is worth. The fact is, he often pays more than the poor butter is worth and less than the value of good.

The merchant's excuse is that he cannot discriminate; that those he buys from are buyers of his goods, and that he would lose their trade if he made a difference in the price he paid them for their butter. From his standpoint this appears reasonable, but the fact that it is so is sufficient cause why the person who makes really good butter should not sell his product to the country merchant. Then, too, if he ships his butter to some distant city he must look out for fraudulent dealers, which are a class not unknown in the trade. Sometimes there are bogus commission men who, when they think they have got the shipper up to the limit of the consignments he will make without receiving returns, cease to make any returns at all.

These fraudulent dealers, as a rule, offer a little above the regular quotations. Of course they do that in order to get large shipments. The best way to sell in the distant market is to find a good reliable merchant and then market the butter through him at the regular quotations and not be tempted by fancy prices offered by other dealers to change commission men when one has been found who gives a square deal. A great many losses sustained by dairymen, as well as other producers, has been made possible by the anxiety of the seller to get a little above the regular market price.

It is needless to say that it is not the expense of manufacture that fixes the price of butter. The consumer cares not that the product perhaps cost untold labor on the part of the one who churned and prepared it for the market. If inferior, it sells for an inferior price regardless of the cost of production, and if it is superior it sells at top price, though made with ease and at little expense. And the fact remains, that the cost of producing the best grade of butter need not be greater than that of producing a poorer quality product. In fact, the poor article is usually made at the greater cost.

In order to secure the best price for butter it must have a flavor which is so pleasant to the sense of smell and so sweet to the taste that it will create a desire for more. The texture, grain and closeness should be waxy and firm, and not salvy, greasy or crumbly. It should be close in body, not spongy, and contain not too much, nor too little moisture. The color should be uniform and according to the requirements of the market. Salting according to the demand of the market for which the butter is intended is an important feature. Too much salt destroys the sweet taste, and too little salt makes the butter insipid and tasteless. The package in which the butter is marketed demands careful consideration. The appearance of the package when the butter goes to market is one of the things that helps to sell that butter. The package ought to be neat, clean and attractive. The one-pound brick print is the style most used and is superior to the plan of putting the butter up in rolls or otherwise, for it can be handled at less cost and with less waste. The butter, of course, should be wrapped in parchment or butter paper, which should be of good quality, of proper size and dipped in cold water before being used. It pays well to have some special brand printed on the wrapper in fancy letters with the name of the maker or the name of the farm. The prints ought to weigh not less than 16½ ounces each, the extra weight being for shrinkage before reaching the consumer. The time of marketing depends on local conditions.

LIVE STOCK

DISTEMPER IN HORSES

For the treatment of distemper in horses, have prepared this prescription and administer it in tablespoonful doses three times daily to the full grown animals and in teaspoonful doses twice daily to the colts: Powdered nux vomica 1 part, powdered belladonna leaves 1 part, powdered chlorate of potash 2 parts, powdered colchicum root 1 part, pine tar sufficient to make a pastry mass. It may best be given by means of a little wooden paddle, with which the material can be placed on the back of the tongue and it will there go directly to the spine.

In cases where abscesses have formed and broken they should be syringed out with an antiseptic solution and painted with tincture of iodine. Be sure that the animals' bowels are in good codition. If there is any tendency to constipation administer a suitable purgative, such as oil, salts or aloes. In cases where the nose and throat seem to be especially affected, place the animal in a small stall, taking a gallon or two of boiling water, add to it a half pint of carbolic acid, and tie the animal so that the head be directly over the bucket. This will give relief by the inhalation of cabrolic acid vapors.—W. F. Shuler, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

COLTS PROFITABLE

The high prices of horses has led many farmers to raising colts as a side line. And there is no other thing that fits into average farm conditions as well. During the winter and early spring little farm work is performed and the horses might as well raise a few colts.

On most farms it is best to have the mares foal in the spring so that by the time the spring work starts the horses are ready for the harness. Colts should be weaned at six months in some cases. A great number of colts stop growing after being weaned. This is due to the owner in almost every case. The colt should be eating grain before weaning and good pasture provided. In this way no setbacks will occur in the colt's growth.

Many farmers make the mistake of keeping their colts in the barn too much. A good warm stall is a fine thing on stormy days and at night, but let them out during the day, even if it is a little cold.

For the last few years there has been a steady increase in the price of good horses. There never will be a time when horses will pay better than at the present. The farmer who has money in the bank or who is looking for a good paying investment should consider raising colts. Suppose you have a team of mares worth $500. If you had that amount in the bank you would not get over $10 interest, but if you raise two colts you would get $100. Is there any other thing that will pay as well? If there is I and a lot of other farmers would be pleased to know what it is, says a writer.

Of course there is an element of risk to it as well as to any other business, but where common sense methods are used, raising colts is no harder than raising a crop of wheat; and there is a lot more money in it.

SALT THE COWS

Don't forget to salt the cows. In experiments it has been found that a cow should have three-fourths of an ounce of salt a day live weight with an additional six-tenths of an ounce for each twenty pounds of milk produced to keep her in the best of condition. Animals deprived of salt become emaciated and of low vitality, finally suffering a complete breakdown. Salt should be provided regularly. The best plan is to have a box containing salt where the animals can get to it whenever they so desire. Either fine salt or rock salt can be used, although we prefer the latter.

SORE MOUTH IN HOGS

There is a sore mouth in hogs which is infectious. The upper lip and nose will get spongy, raw, and bleeding. The animal often develops a fever. Such cases should be separated from the herd, and treated with permanganate of potash at the rate of an ounce of the permanganate to a gallon of water—used as a wash once or twice a day until recovery. This sore mouth is a filth disease, and if the conditions of filth are removed the disease will be checked.

FARM BRIEFS

Sore or chapped teats are due to exposure or cold, wet weather and rough handling. Treat with lard or vaseline.

He who hates to raise a sweat is not apt to raise much of a crop.

Vinegar "generators," by means of which cider can be converted into vinegar in a few days, usually produce a product which, in odor and flavor, is not so pleasant as that made by the slow fermentation process.

When a man has to run the washer and wringer on wash days he begins to investigate the cost of a gasoline washing outfit.

Usualy the price of pork falls about Christmas time. Are the pigs getting in good shape to market when the price is satisfactory.

Prune varieties of muscadine grapes as soon as the leaves are off the vines. If they are permitted to stand until the general pruning is done they will bleed badly.

When cutting stove wood, if you come to a bit of ironwood or ash or hickory, put it away for ladder rounds, handles for tools, and such things.

Onions need a low temperature after storing. They will be sprouting, first thing you know, if they are not kept cool.

Frost bitten grass will do more good as a protection to the soil than it will to fill a cow's stomach.

If there were fewer worthless dogs there would be more profitable sheep and cleaner farms.

The farmer who keeps his farm neat and trim, has things looking good, is generally doing pretty well for himself as well as his neighborhood. He becomes a leader.

Timothy hay is a very poor sheep forage. Clover, alfalfa and oats with some bran form a better ration.

A cellar is not a very good place to store cabbage. They are almost sure to scent the cellar and the house above. An outdoor trench or pit is far the best place.

There's a broken window in the sheep house. It forms a poor system of ventilation.

Might as well market a good share of the potatoes this fall. Not much gained by storing. The shrinkage will usually eat up the gain in price. Maybe there won't be any increase, anyway.

The pig hasn't a very heavy coat of hair. It needs artificial protection from cold drafts.

Look out for passengers you do not want when you carry the corn into the crib. You may have a hard chase after a few pesky mice if they once gain the liberty of the granary.

As a rule it is desirable to have cows go dry at least a month before calving. This has a beneficial effect on the calf.

Old leather bootlegs and shoe-tops, if they are good, are worth saving. They make good laces for belts and keys for clevises.

An axe ought to be in every barn on the farm. You can never tell just when it will be needed. No harm if a few other tools are with it.

Probably you have drawn in corn when the stalks were frozen to the earth. It wasn't any fun, though. Better get the crop all in before old Jack Frost grabs the stalks that way.

A 2 per cent solution of creolin is a good, cheap disinfectant to use in dairy work. It should always be used after milking, however, and not before.

Touching warts ocasionally with ammonia will eventually remove them from people and horses.

A good bank of straw around the rose bushes and arranged so it will remain all winter would afford needed protection against the north winds and the alternate freezing and thawing.

A man with a dung-fork must work pretty carefully to do as good a job as a manure spreader. Can be done, though; do you do it?

A Hidden Industry

Not many people know that fur-gathering is still a large and lucrative industry in the United States and Canada; not only on the outskirts and frontiers, but in the midst of the thickly populated sections. There is scarcely a stream or river in the country that is not combed for fur-bearing animals every winter by men and boys.

The pelts are sold to concerns that tan them and sell them to furriers who make them up into garments, muffs, stoles, and so forth. And instead of having to go hunting for a market for their pelts, the market comes to the trapper. The fur houses every season conduct extensive campaigns of advertising trying to get trappers to send their catch to them.

The war has affected this business curiously. It has cut off the European supply of furs, and has interfered with the marketing of American furs in Europe, thereby boosting European prices on raw furs. Only those houses which have especially good connections in Europe are able to take advantage of these high prices. The others are obliged to dispose of their furs in America. So many, shut out from the foreign market, are compelled to do this that the European conditions do not help local markets as much as one might expect. Nevertheless, there is every prospect of a good year for the hunters and trappers, because furs are in such demand to satisfy the fashions.—Adv.

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HARVESTING PEANUT HAY

In harvesting peanuts, where the crop is large enough, a peanut harvester can be used to advantage. The peanut digger is used by many farmers to lift the vines, as it leaves them lying loosely on the ground, and they can be easily thrown into bunches or small shocks with a hay fork. A two-horse turning plow with the moldboard removed makes an excellent peanut digger, as does also a potato digger.

Peanut hay can be cured by standing around poles three or four inches in diameter and eight feet high, set in the ground deep enough to stand firmly, two by four scantling may be used in the absence of poles. Two pieces of scantling five feet long are nailed about 18 inches from the ground so as to make a cross, then the vines are stacked around the poles. In starting the stack a few forkfuls are laid across the scantlings and shock built up by successive layers of vines, the pods being kept to the center, sloping the stack so as to shed the rain. When the stack is finished a cap of grass and vines is placed on top of the pole. The hay should be allowed to stay in the stack until the nuts become dry and firm, which usually takes about a month, then baled in the usual way.

The whole peanut plant makes an usually rich and palatable hay, containing 18.4 per cent protein, 40 per cent carbohydrates, and 21 per cent fat. Whole peanut hay analyzes higher than alfalfa, therefore it is an excellent feed for work horses, mules, beef and dry cattle.

Where peanuts are planted for hay the vines can be cut with a mower and allowed to cure in stacks.

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GET BIG MONEY for your FURS and HIDES this season by shipping to "BIGGS AT KANSAS CITY." Raw Fur Price List sent free. Not one cent deducted as commission—you get all—check by return mail. Biggs pays top-notch prices all the time.

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Send for our new price list. Compare our grading and prices with what you have been getting. Prove us with a single trial shipment. You will wish you had discovered us before.

Write for book on Successful Trapping, sent free. Don't delay.

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It's not what the price list promises but the money you actually get that makes your profit. We have built up a large list of shippers through treating them fairly. We are usually liberal in the grading. We charge no commissions. We pay all express charges on shipments east of Rocky Mountains. Write for our price list and special offers. Ginseng and Golden Seal get buyers in United States and can therefore pay highest prices. Write for price list.

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And pay highest prices for Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat, and all other Furs. Hides and Ginseng. Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.

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Dept. 447 St. Louis, Mo.

Skunk We pay top prices for Skunk. Muskrat, and all raw Furs.

CONGRESS WILL BACK DEFENSE

Poll Shows Large Majority Favors Increase of Land and Sea Forces.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The congress of the United States is waiting to comply with the wish of the American people to prepare the country against foreign aggression.

There will be differences of opinion as to the kind of scheme to be enacted. But the great important fact is that both houses are overwhelmingly in favor of an increased army and navy.

This statement is made with absolute confidence in its accuracy.

Poll Shows Sentiment.

This confidence is based upon a poll of the entire congress.

Several weeks ago it was determined to ascertain the sentiment of the senate and house of representatives on every big issue which will come up for consideration during the coming session.

Circulars were sent to every senator and every member of the house. The large proportion that was willing to go on record on the several questions put enables a forecast of the action the country may expect congress to take.

The first inquiries propounded related to the proposals to increase the army and navy.

No Request for Views.

There was no request for views. Senators and members were asked these direct questions:

1. Will you favor an increase of the army?

2. Will you favor an increase of the navy?

Here is a summary of the replies:

	For increase.	Against increase.	Noncommittal.
Senate	72	2	22
House of Representatives	213	17	205

Thus more than two-thirds of the senate is squarely for preparedness, while it only requires five now noncommittal to announce themselves in favor of the President's recommendation to assure a favorable vote by the house.

No Poll on Any Plan.

No attempt was made to poll congress on any particular preparedness plan. To do so would have developed differences of opinion as to the method which will not, however, affect the result.

WILLS YALE $1,000,000

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 18.—Approximately a million dollars is to go to Yale under the will of Justus S. Hotchkiss of this city, filed for probate yesterday.

Fine Healthy Child Convincing Evidence

Simple, Inexpensive Remedy Checks Early Tendency to Constipation.

About the first thing impressed on the young Mother is the necessity for regularity in her baby, which brings up the question of the most desirable laxative for children's use.

Mrs. Jesse Richardson, Philpot, Ky., says she has used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for the past year and that there is no medicine in the world like it. She writes, "My little son, William, Jr., just loved it because it is so pleasant to take, and everybody talks about his being such a fine, healthy boy."

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a compound of simple laxative herbs, free from any opiate or narcotic drug, and is the standard remedy for constipation in thousands of homes throughout the land. Drug Stores everywhere sell it for fifty cents a bottle. Get a bottle of this excellent remedy, and have it in the houses. A trial

WM. J. RICHARDSON, JR.

bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

Where Congress Stands on Defense

Here is a table showing how the senate stands in brief on the preparedness issue:

	Dems.	Reps.	Progs.	Total.
For	41	30	1	72
Against	1	1	..	2
Noncommittal	15	7	..	22

The following table shows the vote by states in house of representatives:

	For.	Against.	Noncommittal.
Alabama	4	5	5
Arizona	1	..	..
Arkansas	2	1	4
California	7	..	4
Colorado	1	..	3
Connecticut	3	..	2
Delaware	1	..	..
Florida	3	..	1
Georgia	5	..	7
Idaho	1	..	1
Illinois	13	2	12
Indiana	3	..	10
Iowa	1	..	10
Kansas	5	..	3
Kentucky	2	..	9
Louisiana	5	..	3
Maine	2	..	2
Maryland	6	..	..
Massachusetts	10	..	6
Michigan	9	1	3
Minnesota	4	..	6
Mississippi	1	2	5
Missouri	8	..	8
Montana	2	..	..
Nebraska	5	..	1
Nevada	1	..	..
New Hampshire	2	..	..
New Jersey	6	..	6
New Mexico	1	..	..
New York	21	..	22
North Carolina	5	1	4
North Dakota	..	1	2
Ohio	10	1	11
Oklahoma	2	1	5
Oregon	1	..	2
Pennsylvania	23	2	11
Rhode Island	3	..	..
South Carolina	..	..	7
South Dakota	..	..	3
Tennessee	3	1	6
Texas	5	3	10
Utah	1	..	1
Vermont	2	..	..
Virginia	7	..	3
Washington	5	..	..
West Virginia	3	..	3
Wisconsin	7	..	4
Wyoming	1	..	..
Total	213	17	205

FOREIGN TRADE TOPS THE 5 BILLION MARK

First Time in History of the Country.

Washington, Nov. 22.—For the first time in the history of the country, the foreign business of the United States went over the five-billion mark in 12 months. The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce announced today that the exports for the year ending October 15 were $3,318,634,636 and the imports $1,691,748,013.

FEVER GRIPS DR. CARTER

Washington, Nov. 19.—Dr. Henry R. Carter, veteran yellow fever fighter of the United States public health service, has been stricken in Porto Rico with denmue, the malignant tropical fever against which he recently inaugurated a campaign on the island. A cablegram to the service, announcing the doctor's illness, said his condition was serious, but that his recovery was expected.

PASSES CENTURY MARK; DIES

Hagers town, Md., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Julia Ann Conkling, 101 years old, died last night in Boonsboro. Her death was caused by general debility.

FEATHER BED BARGAINS

For $10 we will ship you one first-class 40-lb Feather Bed; one pair 6-lb Feather Pillows; *(all new, clean, live, sanitary feathers and best feather proof ticking)*; also one pair full size Blankets; one dandy Comfort, full size; one full size Sheet, and two Pillow Slips, *all for only $10. All new, first-class goods and no trash* Positively the biggest bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for FREE catalog and full particulars. Do not buy anywhere until you see what we offer. Write today. Postal will do. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 1156. Greensboro, N. C.

FREE This Gold Plated Pendant (set with two sparkling simulitude Diamonds) and regular Length Chain and this lovely Gold Plated Elite Bracelet (opens to fit wrist) and these 4 guaranteed Gold Plated Rings absolutely Free to anyone who sells only 12 pieces of Jewelry at 10c each and sends us the $1.20. We trust you and take back all not sold. Address M. R. DALE MFG. CO., Providence, R. I.

WHAT 15c WILL DO

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; a paper that gives all the news of the world and that tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 22d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends.

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WOULD YOU show this standard high grade fully visible typewriter to your friends and let them see wherein it excells any other $100 typewriter, if by doing this and rendering other small assistance, you could easily earn one to keep as your own. Then by post card or letter to us simply say *"Mail Particulars."* WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., Box N153, Woodstock, Ill.

TO INCREASE TAX ON BIG INCOMES

President and Cabinet Discuss 10 Per Cent Addition to Burden.

Washington, Nov. 22.—There will be an increase in the income tax rates during the next session that additional revenues may be raised for the treasury and to meet the cost of increased national defense.

The cabinet considered today with the President plans for increasing these rates so that the burden shall fall most heavily on the rich and the more prosperous of the country.

10 Per Cent Increase.

A general increase of 10 per cent or more in the graduated taxes on large incomes or those of $20,000 a year or over, was discussed by the cabinet, together with a suggestion for reducing the normal tax exemption from $2,000 to $2,000 a year. There was discussion, also, of the advisability of starting the increased graduated tax at some income below $20,000, possibly making the minimum for the surtax $10,000.

The proposal to make the income tax the burden-bearer for defense was given impetus with the arrival of Representative Keating of Colorado and his slogan: "Let the rich pay the expenses, as the poor man will have to do the fighting!"

Against Special Taxes.

Many members of congress have declared in favor of an increase in the income tax rates in preference to changes in the tariff or of the imposition of additional burdens on the people through the levying of new special taxes. It is conceded by all that the treasury stands in need of additional revenues for its general funds from which the government work is carried on, while an additional $250,000,000 a year must be raised to put into effect President Wilson's plans for increasing the army and navy. The possibility of raising additional money from taxes on whisky, spirits and beverages, also patent medicines, is being discussed also by cabinet members.

Clark to Back Wilson.

Speaker Champ Clark had a conference with President Wilson on revenue and other legislation to be taken up at the coming session of congress. It is understood the speaker and the President were in accord and the latter will have the powerful aid of the speaker in getting through the house legislation he will recommend.

The speaker denounced as all bosh reports that he is to assume leadership of the house in the place of Representative Kitchin, the floor leader, who is not in accord with the President on the national defense program.

SAYS FINANCIERS 'GOUGE' FARMERS

Agricultural Department Expert Testifies Before Rural Credits Committee.

Washington, Nov. 18.—That the farmers of the country still are being "gouged" through excessive interest despite the new currency system is the position taken by the department of agriculture.

Its expert, Dr. C. W. Thompson, named to investigate the general condition now prevailing, today told the joint senate and house rural credits committee that in many parts of the country the situation is really serious. Banks, he declared, insist on a loan rate and security that make it impossible for the farmers to finance improvements. And, to add to their troubles, he told the committee, the only way that the majority can secure loans at all is through attorneys who add to the cost by extracting a liberal commission. It is now certain that as a result of its investigations, the committee will ask that congress take up rural credits so soon as the preparedness legislation is out of the way.

Dr. Thompson told the committee, which will hold daily sessions from now until congress meets, that the conditions complained of were to be found mostly in the south and in the southwest. He stated that in Oklahoma especially, the farmers were harassed by financial demands which are greatly interfering with the prosperity of the states. But there was room for improvement everywhere, he insisted, although the rates in the New England states and in New York are now comparatively easy.

The Hollis bill, which would provide for a system of credits whereby the farmers could procure loans on nominal interest and a long time, is very greatly needed, in the opinion of the expert. He explained the New York state plan in which the state grants rural credits, and also the various European methods now in vogue. But he insisted that unless the federal government backed up a plan, it could not be made effective so far as the agriculturalists who actually need relief are concerned.

The committee has determined to call W. P. G. Harding of the federal reserve board, who has had charge of the sending of money to southern banks to relieve the cotton planters, and Governor Hamlin of that board, to get their views of a form of rural credits legislation that would be best adapted to the government's present financial system.

TO PROTEST TO GREAT ON ZEALANDIA CASE

Lansing Intimates Government Will Take Up Search.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Secretary of State Lansing today intimated that the United States will dispatch a protest to Great Britain at once on the searching of the American steamer Zealandia by a crew from a British warship. The secretary announced that Conssul Germon, at Progreso, had forwarded the state deparament information that the Zealandia was searched within two and one-third miles of shore, making it within Mexican territorial waters.

Secretary Lansing indicated that the matter may become a three-cornered dispute between this government, Mexico and Great Britain.

DRY SCALY SKIN ALL OVER BODY

And Head of Child. Some Places Large As Quarter. In a Month Entirely Well.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"One of my children was affected with skin trouble for six months. It was all over her body and on her head. It started in the form of a little red spot. It would then dry and scale off and leave an angry red spot. Then it would scale off again and just keep on that way. Some of the places were as large as a quarter and they looked terrible.

"Finally I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bathed her every day, sometimes oftener, with the Cuticura Soap and then rubbed in the Ointment. I could see an improvement in a short time and in a month she was entirely well." (Signed) Mrs. L. S. Johnston, Box 102, Sedalia, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

HUGHES ORDERS NAME OFF TICKET

Instructs Republicans Not to Vote in Primaries for His Nomination.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Associate Justice Hughes of the United States supreme court declines absolutely to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for president.

Aroused by the refusal of a group of Nebraska Republicans to take him at his word, he will demand the withdrawal of his name from the Republican primary ballot in that state. If necessary, he will petition the Nebraska courts to require the elimination on the ground that the submission of his candidacy is unauthorized by him and will be repudiated.

When the Hughes boomers became active a few months ago, the justice gave to the press an emphatic disavowal of any intention of being a candidate. He has not changed his attitude. If he were an aspirant he would resign from the supreme court at once. He holds it unthinkable that he could permit the use of his name as a candidate while he is sitting in the court rendering decisions.

He insists that his name be dropped from all consideration in connection with the presidency. He will not resign from the supreme court bench, and, it was stated yesterday, is ready to issue a formal statement that he would not accept the nomination should the Republican convention name him as the party standard bearer.

By eliminating himself from all consideration, Justice Hughes compels Republican leaders, particularly the Progressive leaders west of the Mississippi river, to reform their plans.

The belief here is that the Nebraska Republicans, by taking the action they did, have defeated the very object they and Republicans from other parts of the country were hoping to accomplish.

PLANS BIGGEST OF ALL WARSHIPS

Daniels Wants Two 36,000-Ton Fighting Crafts as Part of Program.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Tentative plans are being considered, Secretary Daniels said yesterday, for two 36,000-ton battleships to be included in the first year's part of the five-year building program congress will be asked to approve.

There are no warships so large afloat and the biggest ever designed for the American navy are the 32,000-ton craft of the California class, two of which were authorized last year and bids for which have just been received.

Part of the increased displacement in the newest ships will be due to changed hull construction to provide additional torpedo defense bulkheads.

While the general characteristics of the ships have not been disclosed, it is probable they will have increased armament and speed.

The navy has developed a 16-inch rifle, of which no use has yet been made, and the new ships may carry 10 or more of these if developments of the European war indicate the wisdom of mounting them.

The largest guns now afloat are the 15-inch weapons of European navies, which the American 14-inch rifle is said to equal for all practical purposes.

Maximum speed of American battleships now built or authorized is less than 21 knots, although European first-line ships are much faster. It is considered probable a speed of perhaps 25 knots will be sought hereafter.

SEES PERFECT HARMONY BETWEEN JAPAN AND U. S.

Baron Shibusawa Makes Declaration Speech.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 19.—Fifty years of close contact with Japanese politics and finance have led Baron Yei-Ichi Shibusawa to the belief that the policies of the United States and of Japan eventually will be brought into perfect harmony without recourse to the force of arms.

This expression was made by the baron, who is one of Japan's foremost financiers, at a luncheon in his honor yesterday at the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Baron Shibusawa, who is making a tour of the United States to renew acquaintances made six years ago, departed last night for Chicago.

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued from First Page

before. Not one of his four dogs had lived. The snow was red with their blood, and their bodies lay stiff where they had fallen under the pack. Pierre shuddered as he looked at them. If the wolves had not turned their first mad attack upon the dogs, what would have become of himself, Joan and the baby? He turned away, with

HE HEARD JOAN'S VOICE.

log after log, piled them on the fire until the flames leaped up to the crisping needles of the limbs above, and heaped a supply close at hand for use later in the night.

From the sledge Joan watched him, still wild-eyed and fearful, still trembling. She was holding her baby close to her breast. Her long heavy hair smothered her shoulders and arms in a dark lustrous veil that glistened and rippled in the firelight when she moved. Her young face was scarcely a woman's tonight, though she was a mother. She looked like a child.

Old Pierre laughed as he threw down the last armful of fuel, and stood breathing hard.

"It was close, ma cheri," he panted through his white beard. "We were nearer to death out there on the plain than we will ever be again, I hope. But we are comfortable now, and warm. Eh? You are no longer afraid?"

He sat down beside his daughter and gently pulled back the soft fur that enveloped the bundle she held in her arms. He could see one pink cheek of baby Joan. The eyes of Joan, the mother, were like stars.

"It was the baby who saved us," she whispered. "The dogs were being torn to pieces by the wolves, and I saw them leaping upon you, when one of them sprang to the sledge. At first I thought it was one of the dogs. But it was a wolf. He tore once at us, and the bearskin saved us. He was almost at my throat when baby cried, and then he stood there, his red eyes a foot from us, and I could have sworn again that he was a dog. In an instant he turned, and was fighting the wolves. I saw him leap upon one that was almost at your throat."

"He was a dog," said old Pierre, holding out his hands to the warmth. "They often wander away from the posts, and join the wolves. I have had dogs do that. Ma cheri, a dog is a dog all his life. Kicks, abuse, even the wolves cannot change him — for long. He was one of the pack. He came with them—to kill. But when he found us—"

"He fought for us," breathed the girl. She gave him the bundle, and stood up, straight and tall and slim in the firelight. "He fought for us—and he was terribly hurt," she said. "I saw him drag himself away. Father, if he is out there—dying—"

Pierre Radisson stood up. He coughed in a shuddering way, trying to stifle the sound under his beard. The fleck of crimson that came to his lips with the cough Joan did not see. She had seen nothing of it during the six days they had been traveling up from the edge of civilization. Because of that cough, and the stain that came with it, Pierre had made more than ordinary haste.

"I have been thinking of that," he said. "He was badly hurt, and I do not think he went far. Here—take little Joan and sit close to the fire until I come back."

The moon and the stars were brilliant in the sky when he went out in the plain. A short distance from the edge of the timberline he stood for a moment upon the spot where the wolves had overtaken them an hour before. Not one of his four dogs had lived. The snow was red with their blood, and their bodies lay stiff where they had fallen under the pack. Pierre shuddered as he looked at them. If the wolves had not turned their first mad attack upon the dogs, what would have become of himself, Joan and the baby? He turned away, with crouched close at his side, sniffing the air. They could smell the camp, and Kazan could detect the two things that were there—man and woman. He knew that the girl was there, where he could see the glow of the firelight through the spruce and the cedars. He wanted to go to her. He wanted to drag himself close in to the fire, and take Gray Wolf with him, and listen to her voice, and feel the touch of her hand. But the man was there, and to him man had always meant the club, the whip, pain, death.

Gray Wolf crouched close to his side and whined softly as she urged Kazan to flee deeper with her into the forest. At last she understood that he could not move, and she ran nervously out into the plain, and back again, until footprints were thick in the trail she made. The instincts of matehood were strong in her. It was she who first saw Pierre Radisson coming over their trail, and she ran swiftly back to Kazan and gave the warning.

To Be Continued.

BORAH ESPOUSES CAUSE OF DRYS

G. O. P. Presidential Candidate Comes Out for National Prohibition.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Politicians of both the great parties now in Washington were gravely concerned yesterday over the open espousal of nation-wide prohibition by United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. As a leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, Borah's action is accepted as injecting the liquor question into the next campaign.

This has been the one thing that the Republican and Democratic leaders have all along sought to avoid. Even so ardent an advocate of temperance as William Jennings Bryan has sidestepped the question so far as next fall's campaign is concerned, and has taken the position that it should not be made an issue until 1920.

Borah's advocacy naturally will attract to him the solid strength of the drys and, while they probably will not be sufficient in numbers to nominate him, they will be able to lead a fight to have a prohibition plank inserted in the national platform which will cause a serious difference of opinion among the convention delegates. It is admitted that if prohibition is considered by the Republican convention it will also have to be taken up by the Democrats.

The opening gun in the fight will be fired right here in Washington, where an effort is to be made early in the congressional session to enact legislation making the district of Columbia prohibition territory. The temperance advocates have been conducting a nation-wide campaign among senators and congressmen to attain such a result, and they are supremely confident that if they can prevent such a law being strangled in committee, it must pass.

BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting, All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7474—Girls' Dress.

This frock recalls the dainty Greenaway models. It has a short waisted body with full skirt attached, and this a little jacket which hangs straight and which fastens in the back. This is provided with collar and cuff of contrasting velveteen and is used for this dress, with or braid trimming. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7462—Ladies' Apron.

This garment is made with a waistlike front, open at the neck and also at the side. The lower portion of the front is plain, with patch pocket. In the back the entire garment is in one length and the closing is placed in the center, with tie strings to hold the apron in place. Such materials as gingham, calico and seersucker are liked for this garment.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure.

7489—Misses' Dress.

Practical yet stylish, this dress has a blouse untrimmed except for the wide collar. The sleeve is full length and may be finished with or without a cuff. The skirt closes in front and has a pleated insert at each side seam, topped by a pocket or pocket lap. Front and back are plain. Serge, whipcord, broadcloth or velveteen can be used for this dress with plaid, plain or striped silk trimmings.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7454—Ladies' Waist.

Suitable for wear as part of a suit or with separate skirts, this waist has the modern full plice closing. front with surplice closing. The high collar and band trimming are in one piece and the long sleeves have an ornamental finish at the wrist. This is an excellent model for crepe de chine, taffetas, satin and the like, as well as for the general run of dress fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

7467—Ladies' Dress.

This model shows the new semi-fitting princess style, with a little fullness below the collar and with side front closing. Front and back are in princess form, but there is a division at the waist and skirt at the sides. These dresses are attractive in charmeuse, velveteen, broadcloth, fine gabardine or serge.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure.

7481—Ladies' Coat.

Snugly closed at the neck, this coat may have either a straight or a turnover collar. Darts fit the garment closely at the top, giving the narrow appearance now required. The plain sleeves are full length and the lower edge of the coat comes to the extreme limit of the hips. Whipcord, broadcloth, velvet and many heavy coat fabrics, including fur cloth, are used with braid trimming for this style coat.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

7446—Girls' Middy Blouse.

This very long waisted blouse is finished with a flat band at the lower edge and has an opening the full length of the front. There is a pretty roll collar at the neck and ornamental cuffs finish the sleeve. This garment is made of wash materials at all seasons and is also pretty in serge or other woolens of main color or plaid.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7449—Men's Negligee Shirt.

Quite regulation in every point, this style is universally worn in all seasons. The front is plain and either closed or with coat opening. In the back there is a shallow shoulder yoke, with the material gathered below it. The plain sleeves end in a cuff or with band finish. Madras, percale and other wash fabrics are suitable.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches chest measure.

Velour Plush $4.99

2HCC499 Biggest plush coat bargain. This quality and style has always sold at $6.00 to $8.00, but a slight defect in the lustre of the dyes enabled us to buy these coats at a big reduction. And, although this defect is scarcely noticeable, we give you the benefit of the saving. A handsome 50-inch model, splendidly tailored and durably lined with high grade mercerized sateen. Has large shawl collar and deep cuffs. (*Sizes 32 to 46 bust*). Our bargain price, postpaid in the U. S. **$4.99**

Muff To Match HCC79—Full sized, warmly bedded pillow muff of black Plush to match the coat. Special, postpaid in the U. S. **79c**

Charming →

All Wool Serge Dress $4.98

$7.00 value

1HD498—The tasteful, becoming design of this stylish dress has made it extremely popular. The material also, is excellent—a superb, winter weight **All Wool Serge** in black, navy blue or wine. The bloused bodice has a pretty Tuxedo effect developed with Persian silk Bengaline and an oriental lace chemisette. Full, flaring skirt laid in yoke-fold at hips and broad panel in front. Closes in front and finished with self buttons and bow.

(*Ladies' sizes 34 to 44 bust and misses' sizes 14 to 18 years*).

A $7.00 dress, postpaid in U. S., $4.98

$4.98

Stockings In Holly Boxes for Gift-Giving

Men's Sox (Sizes 9½ to 11½) V6L79—Splendid combed black Egyptian Cotton yarn sox. Fine gauge, full seamless. Double soles, toes and high spliced heels. In holly box, postpaid in U.S., **6 for 79c**

V3L100—Extra high grade, black Silk Lisle sox. Fine gauge, with double soles, toes and spliced heels. In holly box, postpaid in the U. S., **3 for $1.00**

Women's Hose (Sizes 8½ to 10½) V3L79—Women's dressy medium-weight Silk Lisle stockings in black, white or tan. Reinforced, full seamless. In holly box, postpaid in U.S., **3 for 79c**

V3L149—Women's Pure Thread Silk boot stockings in black, white, tan, taupe, blue, purple, emerald, cardinal, mahogany or champagne. Reinforced with double-twist lisle garter hems, toes and high spliced heels. In holly box, postpaid in U.S., **3 for $1.49**

Handkerchief Specials!

Women's Handkerchiefs 12 for 38c V938—A splendid chance for your handkerchief needs at a small cost. A dainty, good quality article for gift giving that will solve many Xmas needs. Full size, serviceable and made with neat, pretty drawn-work. Hemstitched all around. Bargain price, postpaid in U.S. **12 for 38c**

12 for 38c

Children's Hand'fs and Perfume V919—A special bargain and a very excellent gift for children. The box contains three good, serviceable, full size handkerchiefs of dainty, Crossbar Nainsook; also a bottle of sweet-smelling perfume. A gift the young folks will appreciate. Box of three handkerchiefs and perfume, postpaid in the U.S., **19c**

Misses' and Young Women's Felt-Knapp Knockabout Hat 55c

0355—Extremely becoming, well made knockabout hat of unusual jauntiness. Charming for misses and young women. The cloth is new, very pretty Felt-Knapp, soft and warm and comes in smart black-and-white, blue-and-white, or brown-and-white patterns. A buckled black patent leather belt effectively bands crown and the tailor-stitched brim, may be worn in various nobby ways. A $1.00 hat, postpaid in U. S., **55c**

Toy Suitcase and Three Hd'fs 2V919—A sensible gift for the youngsters. Our 19c bargain offer, unequaled elsewhere. Will furnish loads of amusement and represents wonderful value. The popular toy suitcase, with required strappings, etc., contains three good, neatly hemstitched handkerchiefs. The three handkerchiefs and suitcase, postpaid, in the U. S., **19c**

Toy 'Phone Box with Three H'd'fs 3921—The telephone is always a source of mystery and pleasure to the children. This amusing telephone box is correctly made with detachable receiver. Opens to disclose three good, serviceable quality hemstitched handkerchiefs. A clever, amusing holiday gift. Telephone box and three handkerchiefs, postpaid in U.S., **21c**

Men's Mackinaws sizes 34 to 46 chest

Mackinaws for Boys

Boys' All Wool Mackinaws $3.99

HT399—An exceptionally warm Mackinaw for boys 8 to 17 years. Heavy, strong **All Wool** quality in gray, brown or red patterns. Extra large cut, with convertible shawl collar, box pleats, belt, storm-strapped sleeves and patch pockets. A $5.00 coat, postpaid in the U.S., **$3.99**

HT299—Same as HT399, but of **Wool-Mixed Mackinaw.** Postpaid, **$2.99**

Men's Mackinaws Splendidly tailored, double-breasted mackinaws. Large and roomy throughout, and made with full shawl collar, that may be buttoned high at neck. Belt, box-pleats, storm-strapped sleeves and flap patch pockets. (*Sizes 34 to 46 bust*). In the following materials:

HTT398—Warm, slightly cotton-mixed **Wool Mackinaw**, of great durability. In red, brown or gray plaids. Unequalled bargain, postpaid in the U. S. **$3.98**

HTT498—**All-Wool Mackinaw**, in cardinal, brown or gray plaids. Best $6.00 value. Postpaid in the U. S. **$4.98**

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Most cynics are unmarried.

After you have told a man your troubles you may feel hurt if he wants to tell you his.

It is not probable that Providence is starting the fires in the munition plants.

A puny grievance, if faithfully nursed today, will be as big as a three-ring circus tent by tomorrow morning.

Love-making at Washington seems to be down to normal again.

More than one hundred girls weighing more than two hundred pounds each are enrolled at the State University of Kansas at Lawrence. That must be the answer to that old query, "What's the matter with Kansas."

A drunk's a drunk—rye, bourbon or bootleg.

To err is human. To shift the responsibility on somebody else—ditto.

The reason so many attacks are made on Mr. Bryan is that he is forever exposing a vulnerable spot.

A Missouri man supported two wives on $9 a week. If railroads had men like that to manage them fewer would fall into the hands of the receiver.

Ohio women are ging to be in no hurry about re-submitting the suffrage question to vote. They know they are getting no older fast.

Railroads need fewer receivers and more freight cars.

Taking castor oil successfully is a simple matter of mental attitude. Just think that it is not nauseating, that it is going down and will stay down, open your mouth and swallow the dose—then smack your lips and smile.

Men of Booker T. Washington's race—those whom he has inspired to seek and find an honorable place in the world, have lost their most valuable friend.

Let the girls giggle. It certainly does seem to do them a lot of good.

Of course, that old codger, George Washington, didn't know what he was talking about when he advocated military training for American boys.

An unfailing sign of inebriation is when an ultimate consumer of red whisky wants a fifteen-story building arrested for running into him.

The reason a dog howls is because it is out of tune.

Sunrise is the biggest noiseless thing that happens from day to day.

Guess man is coming back in another life. There is no other way for the meek to inherit the earth.

About the safest place for a man to be, in a country like Mexico, is at the head of a revolution.

Many a man who has more faith in luck than in work has nothing in his pocket but a corkscrew and the left hind foot of a rabbit.

The fellow who wrote that time flies was interested in his work. The loafer doesn't believe it.

All men are born equal. Many of them outgrow it.

There are many stages of bald-headedness. But the fellow who can get his hair cut with his hat on has the least confidence in the barber's tonics.

Not everybody who talks like a darn fool is one. But he throws himself open to suspicion.

There is a disposition to criticize Colonel Roosevelt for not saying something that can be criticized.

Wonder if King George, when he fell off the horse, thought of all his past deeds, good and bad, or of what General Sherman said about war?

Even persons who never tried it will tell you that honesty is the best policy.

"God bless you" is a fine bit of sentiment when not accompanied by the mental reservation—"until I catch you in a dark alley."

Perhaps about ten thousand years after the big war European nations may feel that it is safe to disarm.

About all the exercise some persons get is from jumping a conclusions.

Mr. Bryan doesn't want to leave the Democratic party. His idea is to take it with him.

For comfort, self-consciousness should never be worn with short skirts and white stockings.

Bulgaria knows that she wasn't invited to a picnic.

We don't pretend to know when the millennium will arrive, but it will have been well advertised by the time it gets here.

Looking at the bhight side of life is good for tear-dimmed eyes.—Toledo Blade. And it fills them with rainbows.—Judd Mortimer Lewis.

And there is a pot of gold at the end of each rainbow.

The record for absent-mindedness is held by the fellow who climbed out of the bathtub and tried to light a match on the base of his trousers, forgetting that the trousers were draped across the back of a chair in another room.

A hypocrite has to be mighty careful. Otherwise he will be caught at it.

When one hasn't a silver dollar in his pocket a half dollar looks as big as the bottom of a tincup.

IS THERE TO BE A BRYAN PARTY,

No new and unforeseen political question of the next few months, however big it may be, is likely to cast in the shadow the threatened split in the Democratic party. Discussed now with interest, the subject will be discussed with fervor and possibly with anger as soon as the campaign of 1916 begins to take definite form.

Mr. Bryan denies emphatically that there is a "break" between the President and him. He insists that there is no resemblance between his differences with Mr. Wilson and those differences which shattered the comradeship of Roosevelt and Taft. "I reply," he says, "upon my record during the last twenty-five years to prove my devotion to the Democratic party."

But it is noticeable that neither in this statement nor in any other he has made does he give any intimation he will support Mr. Wilson for renomination or re-election. When this has been put up to him flatly, he has avoided making a direct answer. In one or two instances he has refused absolutely to answer it in any way, shape or form.

Speaking for publication, friends of the President have made light of the opposition of Mr. Bryan, as if it amounted to nothing. But it may reasonably be doubted that these Wilsonites privately consider the Bryan defection a trivial affair. The Commoner has had a great following in the three times he has run for President. No one can say how much of this support he has lost. Certainly if he ran in opposition to Mr. Wilson, he would command enough votes to give the election to a reunited Republicain party in case reunion will have been accomplished.

The big question now, and for weeks to come, is: "Will Bryan try for the nomination against Wilson and, failing to get it, run on his own ticket?" There will be no question as to the results in case both are in the field next fall. The Democratic party will return to the tall timbers out of which it issued.

CHOKING OFF DEBATE

In former years, the Democrats in the United States senate were very strong for unlimited debate. The power to talk and talk until night fell and the cows came home served marvelously to tantalize and irritate the Republican majority to the point of madness. It was a weapon with which to kill measures which would have strengthened the dominant party politically.

Under the leadership of Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, the Democrats, their positions now reversed, are trying to institute the closure. This would shut off debate and permit the fixing of a time for a vote. It would overcome that obstacle which prevents the passage of party measures. The best thing that could be said for it, and it is an important thing in its favor, is that it would shorten the sessions of congress. Senator Underwood says that if the closure rule is established next month, congress will have adjourned before the national conventions.

Since the Democrats have been in power, the opposition, by using its rights to speak until the crack of doom, if it wished, forced the withdrawal of the rivers and harbors bill, the biggest pork bill ever written, and the abandonment of the ship purchase bill. In case the closure rule goes into effect, the ship purchase bill, for one, will certainly be passed.

The closure will look good or bad to the people as the people favor or disapprove of the measures in hand. The friends and opponents are speaking of the "moralities" of the thing. That is nonsense. Morals are not involved. It is all a matter of partisanship and expediency.

THE NEW EMANCIPATOR

The monument to Booker T. Washington need bear no other eulogy than "He Gave His Life to His Race."

He sought long and patiently to break down the wall of hate and prejudice that was builded in the "reconstruction" days. He curbed resentment among his people, curbed false ambitions, tried with all his power to persuade his kind to avoid the temptation of politics which, though remunerative to individuals, worked to the injury of the negro race in the south. There was, he felt, a place for the negro in America, a dignified and manly and happy place, and all his years he labored to lead the dark-skinned citizens step by step nearer that goal.

Thousands of young men and women, converted to Booker Washington's idealism, are scattered throughout the country, in slums, in construction camps, among the field hands and the river boatmen, in schools and churches. The new emancipator has builded well.

THE WAR ON ATTRITION

"We are passing through a bad time which probably will be worse before it will be better, but it will be better. If we endure, the campaign of 1916 should be decided against Germany by her shortage of men."—From Winston Churchill's speech in parliament.

German military experts deny absolutely that Germany is anywhere near the exhaustion of resources in men. But, apparently, they do not shake the belief of French, English and American experts that the Central Powers will be whipped by the mere inability to keep the armies at full strength.

French estimates would indicate that the German strength has already begun to fall. Hillaire Belloc, reflecting the English view, says "the Teutonic effectives will decline at somewhere about the turn of the new year, or very little later—say, the end of January at the very latest." Frank H. Simonds, though giving credit to the German denials, is convinced that if the Allies do not throw up their hands they will win, because Germany and Austria will have run out of available fighters. Lieutenant J. B. W. Gardiner, a great admirer of the German military system and a frank critic of the generalship of the Allies, interprets the invasion of Serbia as a campaign to force early peace because "Germany's commerce is gone, her reserves in men, money and shell fast going."

Napoleon, the greatest general of his day, having the finest trained army in existence, was whipped by inferior soldiers, but outnumbering his armies many times. It may be that mighty artillery, machine guns, gas and flame can offset the German disadvantage in resources of men. But military experts are not all convinced of it.

Many New Club Offers for December

Worth While Propositions That Will Make Club Raising Easier Than Ever.

If your subscription to the Weekly Blade expires during the month of December be sure to read carefully the special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs which we are sending to you by mail. These offers are most liberal and attractive. You will realize how much to your advantage it is, not only to renew your subscription, but to induce a large number of your neighbors and friends to join our great National Family.

Each day finds the Blade family growing bigger. New readers flock to our standard as they learn the great benefits that the Blade brings its friends. For eighty years the Weekly Blade has been a national institution, and today it is greater than ever it was at any time in its proud career. Optimism, good cheer, a spirit of helpfulness, a deep faith in our country and her people—these are some of the reasons for the Blade's popularity. It is a welcome weekly visitor, because it brings with it an abiding trust in the work of man, and because it stands for those ideals to which the American nation owes so much.

The great popularity of The Blade together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club, and as an appreciation for your assistance in helping us to enlarge our list of subscribers we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are without doubt the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality," and, as you know, needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of Wm. A. Rogers Silverware in the new Leyland design. This pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice giving choice of several propositions for renewals. Therefore all subscribers whose time expires during December should receive our proposition by December 1st. If not received by December 4th, please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore, this offer is made to December subscribers only, and 30 days later the January subscribers will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

CUT THE PORK OUT OF THE NAVY

In fifteen years, the United States spent $519,000,000 more on its navy than the Germans did on theirs. And yet the American navy is inferior to the German, worse off in ships, guns and number of trained men.

Part of the increased costs may be charged to the higher wage and salary scale of our navy, higher costs of material and higher wages to workmen who made the material and assembled the ships. But the most of the additional cost is rightfully blamed upon "pork."

Representatives and senators voting appropriations have seen to it that money shall be spent to buttress their political fortunes. The good of the navy was of secondary importance in their eyes. Of the thirty-five navy yards and stations, not more than a dozen are of any use at all. The others eat up money which should have been applied to the proper building and upkeep of the navy. One expensive yard swallows $2,000,000 a year, and less than $100,000 worth of work is done in it in a twelvemonth. Another is closed five months in the year and is of little use the rest of the time. A number of yards and stations are located in harbors which can be entered only by obsolete low-draught vessels.

The reform of army and navy must be twofold. Adequate defense is absolutely necessary. The elimination of political graft is almost as much so.

"There is a half million dollars in Uncle Sam's conscience fund." That is good, but the amount should be larger. Maybe some who ought to contribute are waiting until the doctor tells them they can't get well.

"One of the officials of the treasury department says the government is suffering from a shortage of one-dollar bills." We find the twenties much scarcer.

THE MEN FOR THE CITIZENRY ARMY

The government, in recruiting the Continental Army of Secretary Garrison's scheme of national defense, must look for its recruits in the mills, factories, mines and quarries of the country rather than in the fields.

But recruiting will be a slow business and possibly a failure unless the wage-earners are given assurance that they shall not be used as strike-breakers. These men have the perfect right to demand, as a price of their service to the nation, that they shall not be used against their comrades. The entire agitation for national defense is for preparation, not against the chance of industrial troubles, but against the chance of invasion from abroad. If the federal government orders "Continental" soldiers out to quell strikes they will feel they have been betrayed.

The Continental Army is to be an institution apart from the National Guard and the State Constabulary wherever that force exists. The line between them should be well marked States, sheriffs and war departments should not be permitted to put any part of the Continental Army under arms for the duties for which National Guards and State Constabularies are partially established.

Congress should be made to see that the building up of a strong citizenry army and a mighty reserve of trained men is absolutely necessary. It should be made to see also that the men for this army are not to be found unless their personal loyalties, and not merely their loyalties to their flag, are taken into consideration.

THE PINCH IN GERMANY

It has been several years since Germany has produced all the food that it requires. That it has grown accustomed to import 15 per cent of its requirements worked against the empire when the iron ring was drawn around it. Though able to import a certain amount from the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Rumania and possibly Switzerland, this cannot begin to meet the full demands of the German appetite. It is estimated that because of the military draft on agricultural labor, the crops of 1915 are only about 65 per cent of normal.

This explains why the government, seeing a winter of war ahead of it, has imposed new restrictions on food and, under threat of punishment, has commanded the strictest economy.

The enemies of Germany must find considerable comfort in this situation. But it is doubtful if military commanders read any advantage in it. They know that the soldiers and sailors will be well fed if the civilians do go hungry, for the fighters are the motors of the empire and must have plenty of fuel. They are familiar with the history of sieges and know that Germany must be in far worse straits than it is before it is reduced to siege conditions. It is said that Swedish and Danish traders have held up supplies because remittances from Germany have been slow and the traders now demand cash before shipment. Were the Germans feeling the pinch, the foreign dealers would be paid for their wares if creditors at home had to sing for their money.

The time of hunger is possibly in sight. But it is yet too far away to give the opposing generals much satisfaction.

THE QUESTION OF A CHILD

It is said that the little granddaughter of Edward Everett Hale, leaning on the knees of New England's grand old man, once looked up into his face with the query: "Grandpa, what is a slave?"

What a significant question! What a wealth of reward for the old man in that query! He had poured out the best years of his life in the cause of abolition, and had lived to hear the child of the second generation speak in curiosity and wonderment, and say: "Grandpa, what is a slave?"

Will the time come when children can lean upon their elders' knees and look into their faces, and ask: "What is wretchedness? What is vice?"

Our Indians, in their savage days, never did anything worse than the Ancona massacre.

SPEAKING OF PREPAREDNESS

LAND SAKES, PAW! I DON'T CARE WHAT BRYAN SEZ— IT JEST AINT HUMAN NOT TO BELIEVE IN PREPAREDNESS! WHERE WOULD YOU ALL BE IF I DIDN'T BELIEVE IN IT?

—Columbus Dispatch.

Sunday School

THE FIG - PICKING PREACHER

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 28 is "Amos, the Fearless Prophet." — Amos 5:1-15.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

It is dangerous to make predictions, but, reasoning from precedent and from present needs and conditions, it is not unlikely that this new day of ours will see raised up suddenly, from obscurity and the ranks of the common people, a new prophet for our time, a man who will speak the blazing message from God for which we are waiting. Clearly our need of needs in religion is for a great prophet and leader, a man who can interpret this new era in terms of God's will, and arouse the church to her mission.

To raise up such a man has been God's habit throughout the ages. It is unthinkable that the present times—more crucial and protentous than any other epoch—should not produce the man. Back in the critical period of Israel's life, when the northern kingdom seemed at the height of its prosperity and power and luxury, there emerged from the South a man to declare that danger and doom awaited, unless the nation should return to God and to justice. In less than half a century after Amos spoke, Israel had been carried captive into Assyria.

This man Amos was a fig-pincher and a shepherd. The small figs of the sycomore tree can be fertilized only after they have been punctured. I recall a friend's saying to me one day in Palestine, as we rested under a sycamore tree can be fertilized only Prophet Amos used to do for a living," and he drew down and pierced with his nails a fig on the tree. A plain man of the open air, a rough, out-of-doors, strong-muscled, tree-climbing laboring man was Amos. His home was in Tekoa, half a dozen miles below Bethlehem. He got his message for his time by living close to the red ruck of common things. No palace favorite he, and no neophyte in the school of the prophets. The great crisis that hung over Israel—as some unknown fate hangs over us today—produced a new prophet who had been trained in God's great school of everyday life.

A New Voice for New Times.

More important and significant to us than anything Amos said is this truth of the timeliness of the prophet with a clear message from God. We are to look for our messenger not in the form of a high salaried "expert" on sociology, nor in the form of a sophisticated, wire-pulling, ecclesiastic, nor of a captain of religious industry, dwelling amid office devices and telephones, call bells and card indexes; nor of a barbered, manicured, denatured elocutionist from a fashionable theological seminary, but in the guise of a man ablaze with God, and heart-broken under the weight of the world's woe. Somewhere he is brooding in silence, peering into the day's events, praying with agony to God. No board will elect him to be the day's prophet, nor will any committee appoint and direct him. Probably he will not come to us through any of our conventional religious channels, but crying, like Kipling's "Bell Buoy," with the independence of a free soul coveting a hard task:

"There was never a priest to pray,
There was never a hand to toll,
When they made me guard of the bay,
And moored me over the shoal.
I rock, I reel, and I roll—
My four great hammers ply—
Could I speak or be still at the Church's will?
(Shoal! 'Ware shoal!) Not I!

"The landward marks have failed,
The fog-bank glides unguessed,
The seaward lights are veiled,
The spent deep feigns her rest:
But my ear is laid to her breast,
I lift to the swell—I cry!
Could I wait in sloth on the Church's oath?
(Shoal! 'Ware shoal!) Not I!

"I dip and I surge and I swing
In the rip of the racing tide,
By the gates of doom I sing,
On the horns of death I ride.
A ship-length overside,
Between the course and the sand,
Pretted and bound I bide
Peril whereof I cry.
Would I change with my brother a league inland?
(Shoal! 'Ware shoal!) Not I!

Getting at the Root of Things.

The business of a prophet is to deal with first causes and final effects. Any parlor-dawdling fop can tell that the battle lines of Europe will produce a ghastly crop of dead and maimed; but only a philosopher-prophet can foresee the new world's order that is to ensue after peace has come. The most superficial reader of the news can tell the occasions for the war; but only the thinker can trace its deeper causes. So Amos dea: with taings fundamental and ultimate in Israel.

This old book, perhaps above all the other prophecies of the Hebrew literature, sounds the note for our times. The passion for social justice which has of late years been created among us blazes more powerefully in the pages of Amos than in any of our modern sociological reviews. The relation between poverty, oppression, injustice, luxury and immorality and the fate of a nation is made vividly clear by this prophet. Like the men of Issachar, he had understanding of his times in their profoundest significance.

What will finally issue from the trenches of Europe? Vast economic changes of course: but the causes are deeper than economic. The new forces at work are essentially moral and spiritual. Nonemployment will be banished; the state's care for its people will be increased; the solidarity of the nation and its responsibility will continue to be demonstrated in peace, as in war; "efficiency" will have broader interpretations; the hitherto unguessed potentialities of the people will be newly utilized; obese old things will be courageously "scrapped;" but in all, and under all, and over all, a new, divine spirit will be at work. Unless a fresh and vital awareness of God crowns our new peace, all the war will have been in vain.

"A Man With the Bark On."

There is probably not a church in America that would call Amos to be its pastor. The reason would be not only that his fearless, disconcerting arraignment of current popular evils would offend many of the leading members, but also because his pulpit manners would be entirely too conventional. Nowadays the way a minister creases his trousers and ties his necktie and combs his hair have more than a little to do with his getting a call. About the last thing pulpit committees ask after they have run down the line of a preacher's appearance, his pulpit manners, his social accomplishments, the disposition of his wife, his money-raising ability, and his popularity with the young people—is whether the man has a clear message from God.

No Amos for the modern church, thank you! This primitive man, liker in dress and method and message to one of the fanatical Wahabi Arabs from the Yemen than any other present day figure I can imagine, was "a man with the bark on," and not a sleek, well-broken parlor figure, a favorite at afternoon teas. He resembled one of those disconcerting Quakers with a "concern" who were so afire with God's message that they often trampled on the petty conventionalities.

It is wholesome for us to pause, in the light of the crude, stern, elemental figure of the old Hebrew prophet and contemplate our present day solicitude over the millinery and methods and minor matters of religious procedure. God's great hour has struck; shall His Church still beguile herself with toys and trifles? The The challenge of Amos to us, as to old Israel, is to open our eyes and our hearts and to return unto the God of our fathers.

One point more of present pertinency about Amos. He began his preaching by pointing out the case of the surrounding nations—Damascus, Gaza, Tyre, Edom, Ammon and Moab. He grasped the truth that God deals with nations, as well as with individuals. After he had caught the ears of Israel by this method, he turned swiftly and fearlessly to a statement of the sin and duty of Israel and Judah. Then he amplified the application of his texts, "Prepare to meet thy God," "Seek the Lord and ye shall live," by pointing out the evils of his own day and his own people. The book is at once a sermon on repentance and on social justice. "Hate the evil, and love the good, and establish judgment in the gate: It may be that the Lord God of hosts will be gracious unto the remnant of Joseph." One of our own poets has put the same message thus—

"Hold ye the Faith—the Faith our Fathers sealed us;
Whoring not with visions—overwise and overtale.
Except ye pay the Lord
Single heart and single sword,
Of your children in their bondage
He shall ask them trebletale!

"Keep ye the Law—be swift in all obedience—
Clear the land of evil, drive the road and bridge the ford.
Make ye sure to each his own
That he reap where he hath sown;
By the peace amon Our peoples let men know we serve the Lord!"

General Hindenburg "Happy as a Boy"

Wife of the Great German Strategist Receives Letters From Her Husband Daily—Legends Now Growing Up About His Name.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—Frau von Hindenburg, the wife of the most popular of the German army leaders, recently granted an interview to the Hungarian journalist Nicholas Vecei. He says:

"The wife of the great German field marshal is a woman of pronounced German type. She is tall and strong, but not stout and her natural grace gives her an almost youthful appearance. Athough she has passed the half-century mark nobody would take her to be more than 40 years old. Her rich blond hair is but slightly mixed with gray, her large blue eyes give her a particular charm and she moves with the grace and ease of a young girl. Her face has a hard and severe expression, but her voice is soft and her manners are charming. She dresses very plainly and never wears any jewelry, but her wedding ring and a narrow bracelet, a gift of her famous husband.

"The lady received me at her hotel after the unveiling of the giant wooden statue of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in Berlin. 'You desire me to talk of my husband and to tell you how he lived before the war,' she said. 'The field marshal has always been a typical soldier. When the war broke out he was, of course, greatly excited. He had been retired four years before and was afraid that he would not be permitted to go to the front.

Not Accepted at Once.

"An hour after mobilization was proclaimed he offered his services to the minister of war, but he only received a noncommittal answer, which stated that he might possibly be called later. Our only son and our two sons-in-law left for the front, but my husband had to stay with me at our residence, 15 Wedekind st., Hanover.

"'He became grouchy and melancholy and would not be humored. At last, on August 22, of last year he received a telegram informing him that he had been appointed commander-in-chief of the German forces in Eastern Prussia and that General von Ludendorff, his future chief of staff, would meet him at Hanover to accompany him to the front.

"'Now he was as happy as a boy and he started packing his things with feverish haste. When General von Ludendorff arrived a few hours later he was ready. I went to the depot with him and have not seen him since.'

"When I asked whether it was true that the field marshal had been the military instructor of the emperor and that he had made a special study of the strategic value of the Mazurian lake district, Frau von Hindenburg replied smilingly: 'These stories are legends. My husband never was a tutor, nor an intimate friend of the kaiser. When he was commander of an army corps he had to report to the emperor personally once a month, but further than that the monarch did not know him.

"'It is also untrue that he made a special study of the Mazurian lakes. When he was stationed at Koenigsberg as a captain of the general staff years ago he studied the military conditions on the eastern frontier, like every other staff officer, but he paid no special attention to the lakes. As a matter of fact, he made more extensive studies on the western frontier than in the east.

Writes Home Every Day.

"'My husband writes to me almost every day,' she continued, 'but he never mentions strategic matters and he does not report his victories to me. When he destroyed the first Russian army at Tannenberg he did not even send a telegram and I never learned more about this battle than what the newspapers reported. The field marshal only writes about minor incidents at the front, about the thousands of congratulatory letters he has received from all parts of the world and about the excellent state of his health. Since he left me to go to the front he has not been sick a single day.'

"To my remark that more monuments would probably be erected in honor of her husband than of Bismarck, Frau von Hindenburg replied protestingly:

"'That is all nonsense. Bismarck and Moltke were our greatest men, because they welded the German empire together. We are today only defending their work and the unity of the German nation. Our statesmen and soldiers are doing nothing in this war but building further on the foundations laid down by Bismarck, Moltke and the other great leaders of 1870-71.'"

Brought in His Comrade

Berlin, Nov. 16.—The general staff reports that Wilhelm Duestersiek, a private of the fifty-fifth Reserve Infantry regiment, has been awarded the cross of the first class for an act of exceptional bravery.

He was in a trench in the Champagne, with his company three weeks ago. During a dark night the soldiers heard heartrending cries for help from the field before their position. The cries soon became weaker and after a while only moaning was heard.

Duestersiek decided to save the wounded man from whom the cries came, although his comrades told him that this would be suicide and tried to keep him back. Under cover of the darkness he left the trench and crept over the field. After passing French outposts he found the wounded soldier. Placing the helpless man on his back, he started to creep back to the trench, which he reached safely, although he was fired at repeatedly by the French pickets.

The Prince of Lippe decorated him with the merit cross for bravery and with a gold medal.

BETTER DOCTORS IN CHINA

China is planning to allow no doctors, except those who have received a recognized course of training in medicine and surgery, to practice in future. Some time will elapse, however, before the old type of Chinese doctor disappears.

VARIETIES

A woman's heart beats faster than a man's.

Washington has 60,000 pupils in public schools.

Americans used 46,000,000 bunches of bananas in 1914.

The wealth of France was estimated at $50,000,000,000.

Grasse has 60 perfume factories, employing 2,500 persons.

Much of the best wallpaper is made in part from leather waste.

Sandalwood oil supply comes principally from southern India.

Dr. Nansen has renounced the Icelandic discovery of America.

Trieste in Austria, is a center of the meerschaum pipe industry.

India's cotton crop is estimated at 4,900,000 bales of 439 pounds each.

In most Chinese cities the finest shops are those for the sale of coffins.

Germany possessed about 1,000 aeroplanes at the befginning of the war.

There were 2,000,000 Slavs in the United States before the war broke out.

Chinese exports of firecrackers to the United States are yearly diminishing.

California is advertising its canning industry in moving picture theatres all over the world.

Canary birds came originally from the Canary islands, and were not yellow, but olive green.

The salaries of college teachers with rank of professor range in this country from $450 to $7,500.

In Japan, if a bride dislikes taking her husband's name she may adopt him into her own family.

There are 692 pawnbrokers' shops within a radius of 10 miles from the Royal Exchange in London.

Diamonds having a total value of nearly $27,000,000 were taken from the South African mines in 1914.

The fastest of the English whippet can tear along over the ground at the rate of 17 yards a second.

The relative value of various kinds of coal are determined by Z-rays with a method invented by French scientists.

In the city of Seville, Spain, the night police are armed with long spears, such as the knights of old used.

Experiments in rice cultivation in Porto Rico give promise of the island becoming an important producer of grain.

Governor Cantu, of Lower California, in Mexico, lives in royal splendor just over the border in the United States.

Statistics have shown that American telephone operators answer calls two seconds quicker than their English cousins.

Mothers are equal guardians with the father over children in Kansas, Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington.

The present European war is the first conflict of the first magnitude that Spain has managed to escape for 2,000 years.

A railroad, about 500 miles long, has just been completed which will serve the richest mining and agricultural regions of Siberia.

Only filtered air is permitted to enter a large German electric light plant which protects its machinery from dust, with cloth screens.

The male heart weighs from 10 to 12 ounces. Its average size is about five inches long, 3 1-2 inches wide and two inches in greatest depth.

The papal power was established in 492 A. D. by Gelasius, bishop of Rome, the will of the monarch being made subordinate to that of the pope.

Two of the ingredients of Chinese joss sticks are aconite, to protect them from rats and mice, and camphor, which makes them burn steadily.

All of Italy's crops showed an increase this year, except grapes and potatoes, which remain at the average figure for the last five years.

Electric apparatus has been invented in England to notify a ship's officer when a steersman is permitting a vessel to deviate from a set course.

After experimenting for three years the United States bureau of standards has developed apparatus for determining the exact fineness of cement.

A motion picture camera that uses glass plates instead of films and also can be used to project pictures has been invented in Europe for amateurs.

Using box kites to lift an aerial, experts of the United States army have increased the efficiency of field wireless equipment from six to ten times.

German railroads have found that the maintenance of electrical locomotives is more economical than operating cars fitted with the individual motors.

Rural schools in Ohio are to introduce courses in etiquette and table manners, have flaunted to the breeze the slogan, "Finger bowls on every farmer's table."

Shotgun cartridge wads made in France from granulated cork are said to lessen the recoil of the guns in which they are used without impairing their efficiency.

In Mexico there grows a tree called the "tree of little hands." It is thus called owing to the fact that its five peculiarly curved antlers look like the fingers of a child.

A method has been invented by a Russian artist for painting several theatrical scenes on the same canvas, the pictures changing as the light thrown on them is changed.

The roe, a fabulous bird often referred to in the Arabian Nights, was believed to be of such enormous size and strength as to be able to carry even elephants in its talons.

The old boundary dispute between Michigan and Ohio, which was keenest before Michigan became a state, was never settled until the last summer, when a new line of handsome granite markers was set up.

A feature of present-day London weddings where the bridegroom happens to be a fighter, is cake decoration symbolic of his branch of the service. Toy cannons done in sugar, aeroplanes or battleships of minute proportions are used, as the case may be.

A wealthy and somewhat eccentric ex-deputy, M. Carret, who retired from political life in France many years ago to live in an Alpine grotto in Savoy, has left his fortune to his native town on condition that each year a prize of $2,000 be awarded to the most perfect girl, both physically and morally, in Savoy.

It will never do to talk about the "new" west. Dr. Charles D. Walcott says that near Helena, Mont., are found the oldest animal remains now known, and also the oldest vegetable remains. Some years ago he discovered the remains of crustacean animals, suggesting in form fresh water crabs found the world over.

The PEACE PAGE

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

GET WISDOM

"Do right and think for thyself." This is a "motto" I used in my school-room, and I think it just as applicable to older ones as to those in the school room.

The only way to feel right is to do right. Have a mind of your own and do what you believe to be right, regardless of what others may think or say. "If God be with us, who can be against us?"

Cultivate a good disposition. If we have a bad disposition and retain the same, it will make us miserable, no difference what position in society we may occupy. It requires no brains to find fault, and if we will only learn to watch ourselves rather than to be spying after others, we'll become worthy of wisdom from on high, without which no person can achieve anything worthy of notice.

The Bible does not say "Get religion," but it does say: "Get wisdom." And if we will only make use of the wisdom God bestows upon us, the religion will get us, which is doing to others as we would have others do to us. If you belong to church, try to be an honor to the church or you will be miserable in this world and perhaps more so in the world to come.—D. F. Pefur, W. Va.

THE TREE-MAN

Our eldest member, Eli Bartoo, Brisbin, N. Y., writes: "You'd scarce expect one of my age, 92 and three-fourths, to write a letter to the Peace Page. And this is not, but just a line to let you know that I am on this side of the divide which separates the seen from the unseen. My hearing is gone, practically, and my vision is dim, but I manage to read the page and all the story except the serial story. Am well and have tilled a large garden.

"I have kept a diary since 1855, except one year, 1874, and am still keeping it. There is but on blank on account of illness. I am interested in trees, having recently taken up many elm seedlings that came up late the past summer and set them in a nursery row to cultivate."—Eli Bartoo, New York.

One of the happiest phases of our editorial work lies in the greetings from these old friends. It is a joy to all of us to hear from Mr. Bartoo, and the inspiration of his service to the world at his remarkable age, helps us all to higher ideals of daily living.

FLORIDA CORN CLUB

The Hernando County (Florida) Boys' Corn club contest came to an end October 22. Out of 41 who entered the contest, 34 reported results. The contest was conducted under the supervision of Mr. Daniels, the farm demonstrator for the county. The average yield made by the boys was 42 bushels per acre. The average for the state is only 10 or 12 bushels. The three highest yields were as follows: William Fulton, 100 32-56 bushels, at a cost of 50½ cents per bushel. Eight one-horse loads of stable manure and 1200 pounds of fertilizer were used.

Second largest yield—Lewis Lee, 95¾ bushels, at a cost of 41 4-5 cents per bushels. Eight two-horse loads of manure and 400 pounds of fertilizer were used.

Third largest yield—Porter Bradley, 70½ bushels, at a cost of 38 cents per bushel. No fertilizer used at all.

Hernando county soil is considered much better than the average in the state. I have seen corn growing there, on which no fertilizer of any kind was used, that would make at least 50 bushels to the acre. There is a very large, heavy growth of timber in the forests, many oak trees from four to five or more feet in diameter, and a good deal of poke and jimson weed growing, which is an indication of rich soil. The surface is rolling and rather hilly.—James H. M., Ohio.

PROTECTION

There are really very few women who would care at all for the ballot if the men would do right. But it is the misery caused by the saloon and the horrors of white slavery, the danger to our girls, and all the prisons where women and girls are detained unlawfully and against their will. We hear the stories of girls who have escaped from the loathsome white slave dens, and we feel driven to do something.

If the men would put a stop to these evils, we would much rather remain quietly at home and let the men govern. But if man will be woman's worst enemy, instead of her protector, then she must rise up and protect herself. Men object to women voting for fear that these things will be put down.—Mrs. Alice Dunbar, Florida.

EQUALS

How should we treat the hired help? Are we not one great family? God gives the poor the same privileges as the rich when He made the world. They have the same fresh air and landscape.

Sisters, if you have no husband, father or son who is a slave to drink have pity on those who have. It causes innocent children to go naked and hungry, to grow up without an equal chance.

As to dancing, girls beware. Read and study M. H.'s letter and read all the letters.

I have a husband, two dear sons and six brothers, all sober. Let the women vote and stamp out the saloon. I think it helps to refine an election for women to be there.

See what the little 15-year-old says in the Peace Page. Hurrah, girlie, come again. I help my John with his books and office work, and he takes me by the arm and says, "Come, wife, let's go vote."—Idaho Sister.

WIDOW'S PENSION

Why haven't we a law in each state that pays a widow with a family to raise at least five dollars a month for the use of each child until they are able to support themselves. I believe there are several states that has laws like this. Will someone from this state write us about it?

There are so many working mothers that are straining every nerve to keep their children together. At last they break down and the children are taken to the orphans' home, where they are separated and sent to different homes where some are adopted and lost from the others. Perhaps after 25 or 30 years brother and sister meet again.

Perhaps you men that read this have your families protected through the medium of life insurance. Well and good, but there are many honest, hardworking men who haven't, and if anything happens that they are lost to their family, the wife and mother is left with a task that staggers a strong heart in this day of competition. I know of such a case; the mother is left with five children, the eldest being 12. She is trying to keep her children together by taking in washing. How long can she keep up at it? Wouldn't it be better if the state paid her so much to keep her children instead of later on paying the orphans' home to do this? Why don't you men give us laws like this and we women will gladly stay at home from the polls.

I want this law for Indiana, the state I live in, and think it ought to be nation wide. Let's hear from some of the Indiana sisters. Your opinion will be greatly appreciated.—Miss L. J., Indiana.

FRESH TOPICS

"There is so much good in the worst of us
And so much bad in the best of us,
That it little behooves any of us
To speak ill of the rest of us."

This is a well known saying and yet I think it applies very wel to our Peace Page at the present time. Such petty arguments are really not in place, I feel, especially on this page of the good Blade.

Let us look at this subject from an all around viewpoint and I am sure that we will all decide that if one of us desired to dance ourselves into destruction that is our business and ours alone, and if another of us cares to go to the moving picture shows let us go in a peaceable manner and make that entirely our own affair.

If another of us desires to vote let not one woman say, "She isn't a good mother or a faithful home maker as if she were she would not have time to be getting into politics." On the other hand if one of our good sisters does not believe in voting we should not say, "She has no backbone and will be trampled into the mire by the men all the days of her life."

And so it goes. Let us discus something of more interest than simply our opinion against that of someone else. Can we not discuss music, art, literature and something not quite so personal? It is hardly good taste for one of us to say point blank that the other is committing a great sin by doing so and so. Let us think of the good Jesus and the woman who was accused of adultry. Did not the Lord ask of those that were crying against the woman if there was one among them without sin?

We are none of us perfect and so let us not judge harshly but be patient and strive to do as nearly right as we can according to our way of thinking.—Stenographer of Illinois.

I like the suggestion for fresh topics. Let us have a letter from stenographer or any who wish to write on the value of pictures in the home. I don't mean moving pictures. —M. H.

A WOULD-BE MISSIONARY

Nebraska Girl, after sending your letter, I though I would write. I live on a farm among the grand old West Virginia hills. I have not always lived in the country, though. We came here when I was 18 years old, and I now am 21. At first I was not very well contented, but after three years of country life I have learned to love and prefer the quiet solitude to that of the noisy city.

I am a Sunday school teacher and have a nice class of boys and girls to teach. I have always been very ambitious to become a missionary and do mission work. I belong to the Pythian Sisters, who stand for Purity, Love, Equality and Fidelity. I think it a grand order.—Charity.

The department of agriculture issues about 500 permits annually for the importation of birds; the number of birds imported amounts to about $500,000, and as many as 17,000 birds arrive in a single day.

Prominent Women Join in Preparedness Movement

MRS. W. C. STORY (Upper)
MISS MABEL BOARDMAN

Prominent women, interested in and taking part in the movement for national preparedness, will hold a conference in Washington, November 15. The women who will take part are members of the women's section of the Navy League. They will meet in Memorial Continental hall, headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Among them are Mrs. William Cummings Story, prominent in the activities of the Daughters, and Miss Mabel Boardman, secretary of the National Red Cross.

USING MIRROR AS SELF INSTRUCTOR

Miss Jessie T. McDowell, one of the assistants in the Philadelphia Polyclinic hospital speech defects clinic, is holding in her lap, Randall, her youngest pupil. She is holding him up to the mirror so he can learn how to pronounce "O."

OUR Correspondents

S. M. of West Virginia urges girls to listen to what their parents have to tell them. She wants to thank A True Mother of West Virginia for her letter on spying. She doesn't think there is anything wrong about spying, as most mothers want their daughters to be womanly. She says there are many girls who don't know a mother's worth until she is gone. S. M. condemns dances and parties.

Mrs. C. E. L. of Michigan says the President asks all Americans to be neutral, but she wants to know whether we are neutral when our factories send arms and ammunition to the warring countries. She thinks that we are as guilty if we furnish the munitions as if we were doing the fighting.

Brown Eyes of Nebraska has twins who are grandchildren of Civil war veterans.

J. E. T. of Michigan considers woman equal to man in every respect and many times his superior in some respects. He thinks that if the women voted the saloons would be put out of business, as no mother wants the liquor traffic to get her son. He would prefer that his wife go to the polls and vote just as soon as go to the stores and shop. He believes the presence of women in the voting booths would make them cleaner in every respect.

Violet of West Virginia advises her friends not to encourage woman suffrage if they want dry states, as many women like whisky and their votes will outweigh those of the temperance women and men who vote against the saloon. She thanks Texas Bachelor for his good letters and would like to meet him face to face and shake hands with him half a day.

Mrs. Clara Crawford of Hartford, Mich., is 70 years old and needs cheering up by the other readers of the Peace Page.

Miss M. Dowd, Bristol, W. Va., wishes to know where she can get the root of a plant called smellage.

E. G. Schrop, South Bend, Ind., is one of our older members, now past 80, who has long been a subscriber of the Blade and often finds poems he knew in his youth. He is asking for the one vontaining the lines, "Gay, guiltless pair."

Peg of Va. agrees with Mrs. G. K. E. of Ohio that mothers should trust their daughters. She advises B. E. of Iowa to leave "that beast of a man." She believes in girls not marrying young, but marrying for love. She thinks nothing makes home more enjoyable than music.

Another Funny Woman of Vermont writes, "The blues are the worst of sins. It don't make any difference what it is all about. Things come in our lives that trouble and annoy, better them all you can, and then forget them. If you do not nurse the blues they will flee from you. There is nothing that will put the enemy to flight like "Rejoice, rejoice and, again I say, rejoice." Prayers are never lost, they are all bottled up and kept. Of course we shall all vote sometime and no one can hinder. The battle is not ours, but the Lord's. Let's have some Page definitions of that hackneyed phrase, "Social Life."

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Compote of Peaches and Bananas.

Wash half a pound of the finest evaporated peaches and cover with a quart of cold water; let them stand over night and set over a slow fire to stew, keeping the quantity of juice at the same level in the sauce pan. When each half is of a jellylike consistency, lift them out with a skimmer, and be careful not to break them, and lay in a mold with alternate layers of very thinly sliced bananas; add to the juice on the fire some very thin strips of the yellow rind of a lemon and orange, the juice of one orange and half a lemon and one cupful of sugar; cook 15 minutes, strain and set back on the fire with half a box of gelatine that has soaked in enough cold water to just cover it for half an hour; when this is dissolved strain it over the fruit and set away until next day to harden. Serve with cream whipped and sweetened.

Orange Custard.

Put two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar into a basin, add the grated rind of two large oranges, yolks of four eggs and whites of two eggs; beat them together for a few minutes. Heat one cupful of milk pour it gradually into the basin, stirring all the time. Return to the saucepan; stir carefully over the fire till it thickens, but do not let it boil. Strain into a basin; add strained juice of two large oranges and one heaping tablespoonful of powdered gelatine dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of water; stir occasionally, then pour into a wet mold and put away until set. Turn out onto a glass dish and decorate with a few sections of orange.

Sauce for Pudding.

Mix together one tablespoonful of cornstarch, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and sufficient cold water to make a paste. Add this to one cupful and a half of boiling water in a saucepan, stir until thickened and clear, then add a pinch of salt and boil for five minutes. Draw to one side, add one tablespoonful of butter cut into bits, stir until absorbed and strain into a boat.

Cream Cornmeal Puffs.

Mix well together one and one-half cupfuls of cornmeal, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks of two eggs, add one and one-half cupfuls of cream and one-half of a cupful of milk and stir into the dry mixture. Beat well, stir in the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and bake in well greased gem pans in a hot oven.

Jelly.

To one package of gelatine, put one pint of cold water. Let it stand two hours, then add the juice and rind of three lemons, three pints of boiling water, a handful of large raisins, one pound of sugar and one pint of wine. Beat the whites of three eggs very stiff and stir in the jelly. When it is put on to boil, let it boil fifteen minutes, then strain. The raisins add a delightful flavor.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

MORE DESCRIPTION

My Dear Friends—May we not have in this department more letters descriptive of some phase of your immediate surrounding? Is there not something particular that will interest those members of our family who live far from you? Your county fair, your Thanksgiving celebration, your county library, your mountains your plains, your deserts. Do ox carts drive into your country town on Saturday, or only automobiles? What characteristic dominates your landscape?—Martha Holden.

A TEACHER'S TALK

I was very much amused tonight on reading a letter by De Roscoe of Ohio. He surely must be a jolly sort of a young man not to believe in the clean moral places of entertainment that the public provides. He says, "The people who make the world brighter have very little time for fun." Aren't we commanded from the Bible to be bright and joyous?

The moving picture shows are the greatest invention yet. Long life to them. I have seen several good plays with exceptionally fine actors and actresses for 10 and 25 cents, while if it were not for them I would probably never get the opportunity to see them. I have seen many fine views of foreign lands, that help me wonderfully in explaining geography and history. I do feel sorry for those disgruntled fogies that sit in the chimney corner and howl.

Well, since I have started, I may as well finish up on that much abused subject, dancing. I am a hearty advocate of the dance, both ancient and modern. I am quite fond of the new dances and see no harm in them. I know of several cases where some folks who had collected their ideas by "hearsay" and not actual experience, were the loudest in their denunciation of the modern dance, when really they had no idea of what they were talking about.

Last summer when we were giving an entertainment for our Sunday school in which I was senior class teacher and organist, I had a good opportunity to see for myself to just what extent a person could go in this silly talk of dancing. The superintendent of the class went almost insane when he found out that his 18-year-old son was to do some steps in a drill, but he was quite content to watch him take the part of a drunkard in a dialogue, and drink whiskey, presumably from a decanter, at the same time punctuating his drinks with so-called witty remarks. And I saw this man fly into a rage and throw a graphaphone record to the floor, when he came in one day and found his son and daughter dancing a waltz together. Enough said on that subject.

Belle of Egypt, you surely know what you are talking about. You have to be governed by the laws. Why not help make them? You have to pay taxes. Why not help govern them?—From an Oregon School Ma'am.

LET HER VOTE

I was 20 January 19, have been a reader of The Blade for 18 months. Before I became a reader I was against woman suffrage. But since then I have read some of their letters and learned that they were fighting the use of intoxicating drinks.

Now, if the women will vote against this I say let them vote. I only wish that every woman and man had the same view as Mary Young and would not play "dog in the manger." I do not believe that there is one woman out of 100 that do not teach her little ones the evil in using strong drinks. But still they use it.

The only way is to put it out of their reach and let the women help vote it out.—A., Askren, Ind.

THE WAYWARD ONE

I am a married woman of 22 summers. I believe with Cutie of West Virginia in regard to mothers spying on their daughters. I have seen too much of that done in our own neighborhood. There was a mother not far from my home that had four daughters and one son, all married but the youngest daughter. That mother watched this daughter, and that dear good mother left this world world when her daughter was 17 years of age.

The mother was not dead long until the girl became reckless and in one year was married and separated from her husband. She is now with a traveling show somewhere, and as she was a musician, she plays for the show. Remember, friends, she was a girl friend of mine. Some of our girls wouldn't speak to her, but I do not believe in looking down on those who are falling.

I try to pick them up and get them to do better, so I always treated her just the same as I did the rest of the girls. I tried to do all I could for her. Oh, how I have heard her dear mother pray for her before she died.

I see this girl's divorced husband often, and I believe he was a good boy. Now, what good did it do for that mother to spy on her daughter? Teach them right and wrong; then if they won't take your advice, there is no need of spying, as it will do no good.—Joe, from the Buckeye State.

A REVERIE

As I sit in my quiet school room on this beautiful October afternoon and from my window look out over the peaceful hills and valleys wrapped in a soft blue haze, it is hard to realize that just across the Atlantic is a country torn by war and bloodshed.

In a short time I shall leave the now deserted school room and climb the long hill in plain view of my window. And from the top I shall pause to gaze at the wondrous beauties spread out before me. In the distance among the hills lies a blue lake almost entirely surrounded by cottages, owned mostly by people from the nearby cities who come here to spend a few weeks of mid-summer away from the noise and heat of the busy city. Ah! how glorious is October. Surely she should be crowned queen of the months.

I am a lover of nature, having spent all my life in the country and the greater part of it on a farm. I love each season as it rolls around. Each month brings something new and more interesting.

How many of the Peace Page readers enjoy rambles? One of my greatest joys is to explore the fields and woods for new beauties. I often hear myself spoken of as being odd, because I sometimes prefer the woods and fields to the company of men and women.

I should love to travel, but I always think of my ideal home as a farm house, far away among the hills, miles and miles from the city, there to live my life among the simple big-hearted country people.

It certainly gives one a good feeling to read the letter entitled Wild Oats, but I believe the writer to be an exception rather than the general rule.—Daisy of the East.

LURE OF THE FILM

Now I am a farmer by trade, and as most of my time and energy are devoted to that business I cannot consider myself competent to give a fair judgment of the moving picture proposition, but I can tell you my ideas about it. After a hard week's work and worry is over and I hustle to a shave and get into fresh clothes and take a run into town, sometimes I fish up the required "jitney" or dime and wander into the dimly lighted land of the movies.

And I sit there while perhaps Mary Pickford stirs up a tender feeling round my heart that had almost been jolted away by riding a disk harrow over a field of corn stubble; or possibly Charley Chaplin fills my soul with the joy of mirth until I generate a laugh that shakes the balcony, and I forget that my hay lay out in the rain for two weeks and the best cow is sick and that hands are scarce and I go home cheered up. I admit that there are objectionable film pictures, but as 80 per cent of the audience is composed of women and girls they are the ones to demand better films. Women, it's up to you. The majority rules.

It seems to me there is but one answer to the spying problem, and it's this: Any mother that admits she must watch her daughter after she is old enough to entertain young men at her home, is confessing to a neglect of duty to her child. If she has allowed her daughter to attain that age without thoroughly teaching her the difference between right and wrong, the subject of sex and marriage and the laws of life, it is not the girl's fault if she goes wrong, for ignorance is not bliss.

If the girl knows the science of life as she should, and knows that she knows, she is as safe in the company of any man as if she were alone in the garden of Eden. The trouble is that most of our parents are woefully ignorant on this important subject and the manner in which to impart it to their children. And yet no one thing has more to do with the state of morals of the coming generations.

If all children were taught as they should be, such specimens as B. E.'s husband would be rare.—Bachelor from Ohio Valley.

POEMS WANTED

The Dying Nun, to Mrs. James Hickey, Lyndonville, N. Y.

Bonnie Sweet Bessie and The Palms, to Frederick Rew, Orange street, Waverly, N. Y.

Over the mountains, over the moor," is the first line of a very old song desired by Mrs. M. D. Teachout, Sinton, Texas.

Sweet Adeline, to Mrs. L. G. Coolbaugh, Raysville, Pa.

The Church and the World.

Hetty McEwing to Mrs. Alice Dunbar, Lynn Haven, Florida.

American Flag.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

A Volcano.

I live in northern California, about 75 miles from Mt. Lassen, the only active volcano in the United States. I have seen a good many eruptions.

I have been a silent reader of the Peace Page letters for some time, but the letters got so interesting I thought I would write.

I am a strong suffragette and believe the women should hold office as well as vote. The more women there are in office the less graft there will be, is my opinion. Not every woman has a home to take care of, even if she wanted to; for instance, look at all the spinsters there are in the country. The number is increasing, and I think if they are interested in politics they would do as well as the men.

My hobby is painting pictures, reading good books and sewing. I have just finished reading Pollyanna, the Glad, book, and I think it is just splendid. I think everybody ought to read it.

I am a girl 18 years old. I would like to know if I have a twin; my birthday is the 21st of April. I would enjoy cards or letters very much.—Ethel Hubert, Corning, Cal.

A Safe Rule.

Dancing and motion picture plays seem to be the main topics for discussion of our page just now. I can't write on either as I never danced or attended a moving picture show in my life.

I was 17 July 15. Wonder if I have a twin? I used to have a cousin whose birthdate was the same as mine. She was just five years older than I. She died a year ago last June.

I think if girls would confide in their mothers there would be no need of spying. I have never had a secret from my mother—Ruth Miller, Caraway, N. C.

Ruth will avoid a great deal of worry and trouble if she holds to this rule. Confidence between mother and daughter is the best and happiest thing in the world.—M. H.

Kindness.

I am a girl of 15 summers and live in dear Old Vermont. I hardly ever see any letters from here, so I thought I would write. I live on a farm. We have a small sugar works where we make a little sugar every year. I always help in the sugar woods or anywhere else on the farm when help is needed. I like out-of-door work and I also like all the animals. I nearly always help milk. We keep nine cows now and hope to keep more some time. I always read the letters in The Blade and enjoy them very much.

I belong to the Willing Workers Club and I enjoy sewing and helping others very much. Our motto is, "Kindness." Would like to receive cards and letters from the boys and girls of my age.—Frances L. Hill, Bristol, Vt.

Let us hear from more Vermont boys and girls. Frances, come again. —Aunt Martha.

For Suffrage.

Everyone admits there is corruptness in politics. I believe that the women can be great helpers in the renovation of politics. If they can do any good why not let them do it. Anything that is instrumental in doing good should not be questioned by real men and women at least.

From what we can tell of the desires of the good old mother suffragettes, they wish to raise higher, the home standard and the giant minds of this glorious or gory-ous Twenty Century, stoutly maintain the opinion that the home is the greatest institution on earth. If women can be used in the upbuilding of some of these broken institutions, I am in favor of suffrage for women.—Afton Linger, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

Carrie Higginbotham, Red Horse, W. Va., is 15, and her hobby is going to school.

Aleen Stewart, Reynoldsville, Pa., who lives in the hills of western Pennsylvania, writes short stories and poetry in her old moments, and loves to read. Her favorite book is John Halifax.

Irene Whitehair, Smith, W. Va., is 14. Hobbies are helping mamma, reading and going to school.

Edna Nicely, 18, Glenwood, W. Va., loves to ride horseback.

Grace Whetsel, Whitesburg, Tenn., 17, says that there is nothing she enjoys so much as keeping house for her mother.

Francis Warner, 10, September 28, Quaker City, O., loves the birds, and is welcome to our club. Gracie Carpenter, 13, same address, is also welcome. She is one of six children.

Minnie Sawyer, Mt. Olive, Ill., 18, wishes Nebraska Girl's address.

Caroline Tuttle, 16, New Tazewell, Tenn., loves music. Her father, now over 80, was a soldier in the civil war. Caroline is one of 12 children.

Roy L. Hatcher, 17, Belgrove, W. Va., is striving for an education, as a trained mind is the best equipment for intelligent citizenship.

Zula Peterson, 12, Limestone, Tenn., loves school, and asks that Ethel Mason answer her letter.

Minnie Jarrett, Watson, W. Va., 21, Cards, please.

Ruth Eggers, Lewis, Colo., asks the song, As the Ivy Loves the Oak.

Blue Eyes from North Carolina says that her grandfather was a soldier in the Confederate army, serving in the 37th N. C. He is 73.

Bessie Bowman, 17, LeSage, W. Va. Cards, please.

POETS' CORNER

ANNIE AND WILLIE'S PRAYER

By Sophie P. Snow.

'Twas the eve before Christmas, "Good night," had been said,
And Annie and Willie had crept into bed;
There were tears on their pilows and tears in their eyes,
And each little bosom was heaving with sighs.
For tonight their stern father's command had been given
That they should retire precisely at seven—
Instead of eight—for they troubled him more
With questions unheard of than ever before.
He told them he thought this delusion a sin—
No such person as "Santa Claus" ever had been—
And he hoped, after this, he should never more hear
How he scrambled down chimneys with presents each year,
And this was the reason that two little heads
So restlessly tossed on their soft, downy beds;
Eight, nine and the clock on the steeple tolled ten.
Not a word had been spoken by either till then,
When Willie's sad face from the blanket did peep,
As he whispered, "Dear Annie, is 'ou fas' asleep?"
"Why, no, Brother Willie," a sweet voice replies,
"I've long tried in vain, but I can't shut my eyes,
For somehow it makes me so sorry because
Dear papa has said there is no Santa Claus.
Now we know there is, and it can't be denied,
For he came every year before mamma died.
But, then, I've been thinking that she used to pray,
And God would hear everything mamma would say;
And maybe she asked him to send Santa Claus here
With the sack full of presents he brought every year."
"Well, why tan't we pray dust as mamma did den,
And asked Dod to send him with presents aden?"
"I've been thinking so, too," and without a word more
Four little bare feet bounded out on the floor;
And four little knees the soft carpet pressed,
And two tiny hands were clasped close to each breast.
"Now, Willie, you know that we must firmly believe
That the presents we ask for we're sure to receive;
You must wait just as still till I say the 'Amen,'
And by that you'll know that your turn has come then.
'Dear Jesus, look down on my brother and me,
And grant us the favor we are asking of thee;
I want a wax dolly, a teaset and ring,
And an ebony workbox that shuts with a spring;
Bless papa, dear Jesus, and cause him to see
That Santa Claus loves us much as does he;
Don't let him get fretful and angry again
At dear brother Willie and Annie, Amen.'"

"Please, Desus, let Santa Taus tum down tonight,
And bring us some presents before it is light;
I want he should div me a nice 'ittle sed,
With bright, shining 'unners, and all painted red;
A box full of tandy, a book and a toy,
Amen, and den, Desus, I'll be a dood boy."
Their prayers being ended, they raised up their heads,
And, with hearts light and cheerful, again sought their beds;
They were soon lost in slumber, both peaceful and deep,
And with fairies in dreamland were roaming in sleep.
Eight, nine, and the little French clock had struck ten
Ere the father had thought of his children again.

He seems now to hear Annie's half-suppressed sighs,
And to see the big tears stand in Willie's blue eyes,
"I was harsh with my darlings," he mentally said,
"I should not have sent them so early to bed;
But then I was troubled; my feelings found vent,
For bank stock today had gone down ten per cent,
But, of course, they've forgotten their troubles ere this,
And that I denied them the thrice-asked for kiss,
And, just to make sure, I'll steal up to the door,
For I never spoke cross to my darlings before,"
So saying, he softly ascended the stairs
And arrived at the door to hear both of their prayers.

His Annie's "Bless papa," drew forth the big tears,
And Willie's grave promise fell sweet on his ears.
"Strange—strange—I'd forgotten," said he, with a sigh,
"How I longed, when a child, to have Christmas draw night,
I'll atone for my harshness," he inwardly said,
"By answering their prayers ere I sleep in my bed.
Then turned to the stairs and softly went down,
Threw off velvet slippers and silk dressing gown;
Donned hat, coat and boots, and was out in the street,
A millionaire facing the cold, driving sleet,
Nor stopped he until he had bought everything,
From the toys full of candy to the tiny gold ring;
Indeed, he kept adding so much to his store
That the various presents outnumbered a score,
Then homeward he turned, when his load was all piled,
With Aunt Mary's help, in the nursery was stored.

Miss Dolly was seated beneath a pine tree,
By the side of a table spread out for her tea.
A workbox, well filled, in the center was laid,
And on it the ring for which Annie had prayed.
A soldier in uniform stood by a sled,
"With bright shining runners and all painted red,
There were balls, dogs and horses, books pleasing to see,
And birds of all colors were perched in the tree.

While Santa Claus, laughing, stood up in the top,
As if getting ready more presents to drop.
And, as the fond father the picture surveyed,
He thought for his trouble he had amply been paid;
And he said to himself, as he brushed off a tear:
"I'm happier tonight than I have been for a year;
I've enjoyed more pleasure than ever before,
What care I if bank stocks fall ten per cent more?
Hereafter I'll make it a rule, I believe,
To have Santa Claus visit us each Christmas eve."
So thinking, he gently extinguished the light,
And, tripping down stairs, he retired for the night.
As soon as the beams of the bright morning sun
Put the darkness to flight and the stars one by one,
Four little blue eyes out of sleep opened wide,
And, at the sme moment, the presents espied;
Then out of their beds they sprng with a bound
And the very gifts prayed for were all of them found.
They laughed and they cried, in their innocent glee,
And shouted for papa to come quick and see
What presents old Santa Claus brought in the night,
(Just the things that they wanted) and left before light.
"And now," added Annie, in voice, soft and low,
"You'll believe there's a Santa Claus, papa, I know,"
While dear little Willie climbed up on his knee,
Determined no secret between them should be,
And told, in soft whispers, how Annie had said
"That their dear, blessed mamma, so long ago dead,
Used to kneel down and pray by the side of her chair,
And that God up in heaven had answered her prayer.
"Den we dot up and prayed dust as well as we tood,
And Dod answered our prayers; now, wasn't he dood?"
"I should say that he was, if he sent you all these,
And knew just what presents my children would please;
Well, well, let him think so, the dear little elf,
'Twould be cruel to tell him I did it myself."
Blind father. Who caused your stern heart to relent
And the hasty words spoken so soon to repent?
'Twas the being who bade you, steal softly upstairs
And made you his agent to answer their prayers.

FORTY YEARS

Married, how long ago? Count the years by the slim, old wedding ring,
Once thick and heavy. How fast they fly, the winters that melt in the spring!
And youth goes with them; so love, sweetheart, is the only lasting thing!

We two, ah, what did we know of love when roses of June were red?
When you wept sweet tears at a song, or sobbed at some thoughtless word I said,
And blushed if I only kissed your hand or a kiss on your fair, brown head.

Our hearts were light as brown bubbles blown,
Like children in fairyland
We wandered down where the daisies grow, to that wonderful golden strand
Where all the dreams of the heart come true, and lovers walk hand in hand,
Since then, since then, oh, the long, long road we have wandered through calm and storm,
When leaves flew by us and snowflakes whirled and we watched the swallows form,
In winged clouds sweeping down the sky to lands when the sun was warm.

There was always brightness for you and me, and over the tears we wept,
For life's sore losses and hurting pain a rainbow of hope still crept,
And deep in your sweet, tear-clouded eyes my sunshine forever slept!

Look at me, dear, with your true, kind eyes beaming under your soft, white hair,
They are far more beautiful now, sweetheart, than when morning and youth were fair;
And far more lovely your pale, worn cheeks than when blushes were burning there.

I talk like a lover? Of course I do. What should I talk like, pray?
For a man is never a lover true to the girl of his heart, I say
Till he's lived as her husband forty years and seen her grow old and gray.

FROM "THE CULPRIT FAY"

Joseph Rodman Drake.

Soft and pale is the moony beam,
Moveless still is the glassy stream,
The wave is clear, the beach is bright,
With snowy shells and sparkling stones;
The shore-surge comes in ripples light,
In murmurings faint and distant moans;
And ever afar in the silence deep
Is heard the splash of the sturgeon's leap
And the bend of his graceful bow is seen—
A glittering arch of silver sheen,
Spanning the wave of burnished blue,
And dripping with gems of the river dew.

MAKING A NATION GREAT

Not serried ranks with flags unfurled,
Not armored ships that gird the world,
Not hoarded wealth or busy mills,
Not cattle on a thousand hills,
Not sages wise, or schools, or laws,
Not boasted deeds in freedom's cause—
All these may be and yet the state
In eye of God be far from great.

That land is great which knows the Lord,
Whose sons are guided by his word,
Where justice rules twixt man and man,
Where love controls in act and plan,
Where breathing in his native air
Each soul finds joy in praise and prayer—
Thus may our country, good and great,
Be God's delight—man's best estate.
—Alexander Blackburn.

HAVE YOU A CHILD?

Many women long for children, but because of some curable physical derangement are deprived of this greatest of all happiness.

The women whose names follow were restored to normal health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Write and ask them about it.

"I took your Compound and have a fine, strong baby."—Mrs. JOHN MITCHELL, Massena, N. Y

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine for expectant mothers."—Mrs. A. M. MYERS, Gordonville, Mo.

"I highly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before child-birth, it has done so much for me."—Mrs. E. M. DOERR, R. R. 1, Conshohocken, Pa.

"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to build up my system and have the dearest baby girl in the world."—Mrs. MOSE BLAKELEY, Coalport, Pa.

"I praise the Compound whenever I have a chance. It did so much for me before my little girl was born."—Mrs. E. W. SANDERS, Rowlesburg, W. Va.

"I took your Compound before baby was born and feel I owe my life to it."—Mrs. WINNIE TILLIS, Winter Haven, Florida.

Questions and Answers

OHIO COMPANY

Please tell something concerning the Ohio Co. and the land it purchased.—J. W. D., Dean, W. Va.

There were two Ohio companies. In 1749 the king of England granted to a party of wealthy Virginians a tract of land containing 500,000 acres, lying mostly to the west of the mountains and south of the Ohio river. The settlement made in the new territory did not last long and the company broke up.

On March 3, 1786, several New England men met in a private house and organized an association of 1,000 shares, each worth $1,000 in continental certificates, or about $125 in gold. Land was purchased from congress in tracts lying between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. Also congress granted certain lots free of charge so that an enormous tract was bought at about eight or nine cents per acre in specie. Settlers came in and the company became well established, having much influence in shaping the ordinance for the government of the Northwest territory..

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Will you kindly publish a biography of Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States?—F. D., Glen Easton, W. Va.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York, October 3, 1858. After his graduation from Harvard in 1880, he traveled in Europe for a year. He was a member of the state assembly of New York from 1881 to 1884. In 1886 he was candidate for mayor of New York, but he was defeated. In 1889 he was appointed to the United States civil service commission by President Harrison. During his six years' incumbency he strictly endeavored to apply the test of merit to all executive positions, with the result that the commission assumed a position of importance it has never since lost, and the civil service law gained a new vitality. He resigned from the civil service commision to accept a position as president of the board of New York police commissioners. He entirely reorganized it. The members of the police force were appointed and promoted impartially. By his rigorous enforcement of the laws and ordinances he gave unwonted effectiveness to the office. In 1897 he resigned to become assistant secretary of the navy. Again he accomplished his work welyl. By his efforts appropriations of money were made for target practice. The marksmanship of the gunners was thus improved. In 1898 he resigned his office to enter the army. He assisted Leonard Wood in recruiting a regiment of cowboys. Roosevelt was second in command, but the regiment was known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." After leaving the army with the rank of colonel, he was elected governor of New York. In 1900 he was elected vice president. When McKinley was shot and when he died later, Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency. He continued the policy of President McKinley, and in 1904 he was elected President by a larger plurality than was ever received by any other high candidate for that high office.

After his presidential term had ended Rosevelt went to Africa on a hunting trip. He then returned to this country after visiting various foreign nations, where he was royally received by the people and the rulers.

He ran for president in 1912, but was defeated by Woodrow Wilson.

CALEB POWERS

I would like to have printed a brief biography of Caleb Powers.—J. M., Dye, Vo.

The congressman Caleb Powers was born in Kentucky, February 4, 1869. He attended school at Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky, State University of Kentucky, Valparaiso, Indiana University, and Center College, Kentucky. He was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1894 and was superintendent of schools of Knox county, Kentucky, from 1894 to 1898. He was elected secretary of state in 1899, but was unseated after a contest. On account of the assassination of William Goebel, Democratic contestant for governor of Kentucky, he served over eight years in Kentucky prisons. Upon his release he was elected to the 62d congress from the Eleventh Kentucky district on the Republican ticket and was re-elected in November, 1912.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

Please give a description of the Statue of Liberty in these columns.—E. S., Justice, W. Va.

The Statue of Liberty is situated on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor. The statue was a present from the people of France to the United States. It was unveiled October 28, 1886. Bartholdi designed the statue. The money was raised by popular subscription in France, taking five years to complete the fund. The statue is made of bronze and weighs 450,000 pounds; the bronze alone weighs 200,000 pounds. Forty persons can stand in the head, and 12 in the torch. Four hundred and three steps lead from the base of the foundation to the top of the torch, while from the ground to the top of pedestal there are 195 steps There are 154 steps leading from the pedestal to the head, and the ladder leading up through the extended right arm to the torch has 54 rounds. The total cost of the statue, including the pedestal and cost of erection, is $600,000. Liberty exceeds in height the Colossus of Rhodes as the statue proper is 151 feet and 5 inches in height.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE

Please tell me something about Mason and Dixon's line, why it was established and between what states it runs.—J. R. D., Rosemary, N. C.

Mason and Dixon's line was the name given to the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which was surveyed in 1763-7 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English civil engineers. This survey was intended to settle a number of long-standing border disputes between the two colonies. It ran due west, in north latitude 39 degrees, 43 minutes, 26.3 seconds for 245 miles. The line was resurveyed in 1849, but so carefully had the work been done it was not found necessary to make any changes in the line. During the exciting debates in congress in 1820 on the question of admitting Missouri as a slave state, John Randolph first referred to Mason and Dixon's line as the figurative boundary line between free and slave territory. In this sense it has ever since been used.

FRANK B. WILLIS

I would like to have you publish a brief biographical sketch of Gov. Frank B. Willis of Ohio.—A. B., Republic, O.

Frank Bartlette Willis, governor of Ohio, was born in Lewis Center, O., on December 28, 1871. He was the son of Jay B. and Lavinia A. Willis. In 1893 Willis graduated from the Ohio Northern University at Ada with the degree of A. B. In 1904 he received the degree of A. M. and two years later the degree of LL. B. On July 19, 1894, Willis married Allie Dustin of Galena, O. The same year he became professor of history and economics at Ohio Northern, holding the position for two years. Later he was professor of law at the same university. In 1906 Willis was admitted to the bar. From 1900 to 1904 he served two terms as member of the lower house in the Ohio state legislature. In 1910 he was elected to the 62nd congress and was re-elected to the 63rd congress in 1912. In 1914 Willis was elected governor of Ohio on the Republican ticket.

ARABIA

Please tell something of Arabia, including the extent of territory, the people and the government.—E. W., Jackson, Pa.

Arabia is the peninsula in the southwestern part of Asia. On three sides it is surrounded by the sea—namely, the Persian gulf on the northeast, the Indian ocean on the southeast and the Red sea on the southwest. Arabia also includes the peninsula of Sinai, between the Gulf of Suez and that of Akabah. The entire area is nearly 1,000,000 square miles. Some authorities estimate the population of Arabia as 12,000,000 and others at 4,000,000. Some seem to think that about 6,000,000 is nearer the correct population. The Arabs are peculiar, both in their physical and mental development. They are of middle stature, powerfully built and their skin is browning. Dignity and pride are expressed in their features and they are naturally active, intelligent and courteous. Temperance, bravery, hospitality and a strong inclination for poetry mark their character. They are revengeful in disposition and predatory in habits.

The first religion of these people was the worship of the stars, but it was supplanted by the doctrines of Mohammedanism, which rapidly established itself throughout the country. There are three sects of Islam, the Sunnites, the Shiites and are Wahabees. The Bedouins belong to the last named sect, which arose in the last half of the 18th century.

The whole of the west coast, comprising the districts of Hejaz and Yemen, and in recent times the republic of Koweit, on the east coast at the head of the Persian gulf, and the district of El Ahsa are more or less under suzerainty of the Turks. The western strip is about 200,000 square miles in extent, with a population of over a million, while the eastern strip is 31,000 square miles and a million anr a quarpopulation. Even in these districts the chief offices of the government are performed by the chieftains of the small territories into which the districts are subdivided. The most extensive districts politically united in the rest of Arabia are the kingdoms of Oman and Nejed, the former with an area of 81,000 square miles and a population of a million and a half, the latter with an area of probably 200,000 square miles and a millian and a quarter of people.

The Arabs live both nomadic and settled lives. The former tribes are termed Bedouins, and those following settled occupations are known as Hadjii or Fellahs. The political constitution of Arabs is patriarchal and based on a love of freedom. The titles of the chiefs of tribes are emir, sheikh or imam, whose general functions appear to be limited to the command of the army in war, the collection of tribute and the administration of law by the cadis or pudges.

ANTHRAX

I would like an account of the disease known as anthrax.—J. A. H., Mannington, W. Va.

Anthrax is the name of a disease occurring epidemically among herbivora, chiefly oxen and men, and occasionally affecting man. It is also known as malignant pustule, splenic fever, woolsorters' disease, charbon and milzbrand. Infection is caused by anthrax bacillus. This bacillus produces spores which retain their vitality for years. The disease is widespread among animals, especially sheep and cattle fed in infected pastures. Anthrax is rare in man and is caused by inoculation by infected meat or by inhaling the spores. This latter cause may result in death in 24 hours.

External anthrax begins with a hard red papule, which itches. No pain is felt, but the condition of the patient may be grave. Prevention of this disease is made possible by disinfecting the hides or other means conveying it and by cremating animals dying of it. The malignant pustule should be cauterized and corrosive sublimate sprinkled about it. A vaccine has been employed to render animals immune to anthrax. A rarer form of the disease in man affects the intestinal tract. The symptoms vary widely when cattle are affected. The animal develops symptoms of extreme collapse, drops to the ground, the pulse and respiration are quickened and the animal dies in convulsions in a short time. In other cases the onset of the disease is slower.

ARMENIA

Please tell me something about Armenia and its people. Why do the Turks persecute them?—J. W. B., Troutville, Va.

Armenia is an important country of western Asia, now belonging in part to Russia, Turkey and Persia. The kingdom was first conquered by Alexander and afterwards ruled by the Parthian Arsacidae, and then subject to Persia. The Kurds, Persians and Russians have at times taken possession of certain portions, and horrible massacres by the Kurds were frequent occurences. Christianity became the state religion in 289 and the Armenian church in 491. The Armenians in Turkey have been atrociously persecuted and in 1895 many thousands of them were massacred with the apparent approval of the sultan.

Because of the fact that Armenians have professed Christianity they have suffered much persecution at the hands of the Turks, many being massacred during the present European war. Though most of the inhabitants are of Armenian stock various other races live in the country. Principal among these are the Turcomans. In the southern part rae the Kurds and Turks, on the Tchorak are the Georgians and throughout the whole country are the Greeks, Jews and Gypsies. The total number of Armenians has been estimated at 2,000,000, of which one-half reside in Armenia. The remainder are scattered throughout the various countries like the Jews. As they are strongly addicted to commerce they play an important part as merchants. They are found over western Asia, about 200,000 have lived in Constantinople, and others are in Russia, Hungary, Italy, Africa, America and India.

ATTILA

Will you please give a sketch of the life of Attila, king of the Huns?—J. C. B., Weeksville, N. C.

Attila, king of the Huns, died in 453 A. D. In 434 A. D. he succeeded his uncle as ruler and immediately extended his dominion by conquest over Germany and Scythia. The surname of "The Scourge of God" was given him. Under his banner the Vandals, Ostrogoths and Gepidae fought. Attila invaded the Roman empire of the east in 447 and defeated Theodosius II. After the Huns had devastated Thrace and Macedonia the latter obtained peace in 448 by the payment of an annual tribute. Gaul was invaded by Attila in 451. He commanded an army of 700,000 men which besieged Orleans but it was relieved by a Roman army commanded by Aetius. Attila then retired to Champagne near the locality now occupied by Chalons-sur-Marne, and there he was defeated by the combined armies of Aetius and Theodoric, king of the Visigoths, in June, 451 A. D. Attila then retired into Germany.

The following year he led an army into northern Italy and threatened Rome. Emperor Valantinian III., unable to defend his capital, invoked the mediation of Pope Leo I. who managed to persuade Attila to grant a truce. The Hun chief withdrew from Italy and died in Pannonia, the night after his marriage with Ildico. The prisoners who dug his grave were killed so that the place of his burial might be kept secret. Attila was short in statute, somewhat misshapen, with broad shoulders, a large head, flat nose, and small, deep-set and piercing eyes.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. W., Davenport, Ia.—Our references do not contain any information concerning the life of Rowland E. Robinson.

S. R. H., Constantine, Mich.—We cannot give you a biography of Etta W. Pierce.

W. R., Avilla, Ind.—Manuscripts for novels can be sent any publishing house which makes a business of printing books. It should not be rolled or folded, and a good grade of paper should be used.

History That's Not Taught

In the war of 1812, although we had nearlyy ten times as many men under arms at one time or another as those opposed to us, we achieved only one success on land and that was after the war had closed—and we had the humiliation of seeing the Capital burned by a small invading force.

In the Mexican war our forces were successful, but more because of the enemy's weakness than of our strength. Few enemies would allow a little army in hostile territory to await reinforcements unmolested, as General Scott was allowed to do at Puebla; or permit us to train our troops as General Taylor for eight months trained the volunteers who won the battle of Buena Vista.

General Upton, in his "Military Policy of the United States," says that the failure to subdue the rebellion in 1861 was due to "our total want of military organization and preparation." In his opinion "the last three costly and bloody years of the civil war were needless." And General Upton's deductions were approved by no less an authority than General Sherman.—The World's Work.

Soldier Eighty Years Old

„Vienna, Nov. 16.—The age limit for the "Landesschutzen," the militia organization of Tyrol has been abolished. All able bodied men of fairly good health are now accepted and sent to the front, irrespective of their age. Two sharpshooters from the Ziller valley, Josph Benz and Michael Haslacher presented themselves for service at Innsbruck, although both of them are over 80 years old Renz a wealthy farmer from Fuegen who fought against the Italians in 1866, was found fit for military duty and went to the battle front on the Isonzo at once. Haslacher had to be rejected, as he is suffering from rheumatism.

Girls Jailed for Flirting

Berlin, Nov. 16.—Because they flirted with Russian prisoners of war, Helene Kockert and Charlotte Wichmann, two young German girls, have been sentenced to six and two months' imprisonment by the criminal court of Sprottau. The girls made the acquaintance of two Russian noncommissioned officers in the prisoners' camp of their town, and they fell in love with the sturdy soldiers of the czar. Using children as messengers they sent photographs, love letters and offers of marriage to their lovers until they were arrested for "indecent behavior." Helene Kockert, who is 17 years old, was more severely punished by the court than her friend, because she had repeatedly been warned by the police.

Battery Work on Italian Border

Berlin, Nov. 18.—A picture of a battery which has fought in several different battle fronts is given by a writer in the Vossische Zeitung. He says:

"Our position on the plateau had been furiously bombarded through the night by the Italian artillery. We were able to locate most of the batteries, but there was one which kept up an incessant fire until dawn, which greatly puzzled us.

"The sun was rising behind the mist in the Adriatic, which we could plainly see from our elevation. I had just been awakened by a tremendous roar, wrapped my blanket about me and came forth to see what it all meant. Captain Laytos was already peering through his telescope. His high coat collar was turned up to protect his throat and ears from the cold, and his hands were buried deep in his pockets. Captain Laytos is a Hungarian artilleryman, 30 years of age; has been twice wounded, and has just been granted a six weeks' leave, but he refuses to leave his battery. He is an ideal soldier, his chest is covered with decorations and he now commands the battery.

House Didn't Look Right.

"He comes down from his position at the telescope and carefully studies the map. He lights a cigarette and again mounts his high chair in front of the telescope. He calls Prentelli, who knows the location of every stone within a radius of 20 kilometres, and asks about the house. It stands about 100 metres to the left, near the crossroads, and was painted white a few months ago.

"'Look through the glass and tell me if you see anything strange about it,' said the captain.

"'It is not all white; here and there it is marked by what appear like dark spots.'

"'Precisely,' said the captain. 'That is where this battery is located. The Italians have placed their guns in the rooms of that house. But we'll fix them.'

"Captain Laytos and Lieutenant Wehler study the map, figuring out the distance. The elevation and angle are given over the telephone wire. The captain hands me a cigar.

"'You have time to light a cigar,' he says, 'before we fire. We shall fire in 35 seconds. Take a look through the glass and see the result.'

"Captain Laytos takes out his watch and begins to count the seconds as I look through the telescope. I see the white house bathed in the morning sunshine, and I see also on the road leading to it a wagon creeping along. I feel like crying out to the wagon party to get under cover, and almost simultaneously I hope that our shells will get them. The captain is at his post looking through the telescope next to mine. I hear the order given to fire and at once there is a roar that shakes the whole mountain.

"'We have hit the mark!' shouts the captain.

Now Only a Hole in the Ground.

"Almost a minute elapses before the smoke disappears. I look again through the glass. The white house is gone; all I can see is a hole in the earth where it stood and the bare trunks of a few trees still standing.

"'That was good work,' said the captain. 'It was the 1,200th shot of Our Richard, as we call this battery, so named after Liuetenant Richard Karner, who fell in battle a few weeks ago. This same battery was at Liege, at Antwerp, in France and I don't know where else. Ask Bauer.'

"Bauer, a sturdy young chap, tanned by the sun, heard his name mentioned and came forward.

"'Again, I do not see you wearing your Iron Cross and your medals.'

"'Sorry, captain, but I haven't enough room for them.'

"'And later, when the enemy ceased their firing, I sat down with Bauer, who was in Belgium, France, Poland Galicia, Serbia, and is now here on the Italian front and had him tell me the story of Our Richard."

ENGINE PUFFS AWAY FOR NEARLY A CENTURY

One of George Stephenson's first engines is still in operation at Helton Colliery in England, where it was first put into use and where it has been in constant service since 1822, the year in which it was built. Although the English government has offered to buy it for preservation in one of the museums, the owners desire to keep it in operation until its wonderful career has passed the hundred year mark and thus rounded out a full century.

SALMON TRAVELS FAR

A salmon, which had been recently caught, marked and returned to the water at Kintradwel, north of Brora, Sutherlandshire, was caught again 15 days afterward on the Aberdeenshire coast. The minimum distance covered by the fish was 140 miles, and it had lost one pound and a half in weight.

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GERMANS BURIED IN THE FLESH AND BONES OF COMRADES IN TRENCHES AFTER BOMBARDMENT

CHALONS, FRANCE, Nov. 17.—"When we have taken you out before, we have shown you trenches," said a French officer. "This time we are going to show you a field of victory—lines of trenches which we took from the Germans."

Not all the spoil had yet been removed from that section, 15 miles long, and from one to five in breadth, where on Sept. 25 and 26 the French had broken back the siege line of the Germans with the concentration of infantry and the expenditure of a million shells.

As we approached the field what looked like a man of war turret on wheels was being drawn along the road. The cupola of riveted armor was dented by shell fragments. It had an opening for the swing of a small gun and a door for the exit and entrance of the crew which could be fastened by a bolt and a heavy chain.

"Three men were found inside—locked in," said an officer. "The turret was set in the parapet of a trench at an important point of the line. All the German soldiers in the neighborhood had either been killed or buried alive. We had to break the lock to take the crew out. All three were alive, but stunned. They had gone on firing their gun as long as they could."

Snare Even for Rabbits.

Freely the correspondent moved between the old first line French and German trenches, which for many months had been a zone of death for whoever showed himself. In front of the first line trench the Germans had barbed wire entanglements five or six feet broad. A rabbit could not have gone through without being caught.

In places now you had to search to find any wire. It has been chopped into bits by the burst of shrapnel bullets from the "soixante quinze" guns and then kneaded into the earth by high explosive shells. Those guns had been firing from a range of anywhere from two thousand to five thousand yards, yet with such accuracy that they could hit this ribbon of wire six feet broad.

On such accuracy depended the success of the infantry in reaching the German trenches. There must be guns and shells enough to destroy wire over a front of 15 miles.

If the Germans in the trench with their rifles and machine guns and hand grenades could go on firing, it meant murder for the Frenchmen exposed in the open as they charged.

For hundreds of yards in some places there was scarcely any semblance of trenches after the French guns had prepared the way for the French infantry. It was as if the trenches had been dynamited systematically with charges plotted out checker-board fashion.

Buried Alize in Shafts.

At other places, where the destruction had not been so complete, it was possible to see what the German trenches were like and with what amazing thoroughness and care they had been built. To a layman they seemed impregnable. Down these slanting shafts under the parapets were caves 20 and 30 feet deep, for refuge in a bombardment. In many cases the opening had been closed by the descent of a ton or more of earth from the parapet from the concussion of a large calibre howitzer shell, and all the men within were buried alive.

The fate of those who were in the trench itself was often to be buried in fragments of flesh and bone blown into the soil by the explosives. The German guns could not fire on the French infantry as they reached the barbed wire for fear of hitting in the trenches and the French fire stopped for fear of hitting the French. Where an inferno of explosions had raged peace reigned over the wreckage wrought by French gunners, as the French soldiers sprang over the remnants of parapets to face with bayonet and dagger any German that had survived and was in possession of his senses.

"Even those who were," said a soldier, "often yielded. What would you? We swarmed around them. We summoned those alive out of their dugouts. Thus we took our prisoners. That is, we took those who were alive. The dead and wounded—Ah, Monsieur, they were more numerous than the prisoners. It was terrible, Monsieur, and it all happened very fast, Monsieur. The blood was hot. We had waited many months. It was victory.

"How good the hough-hough of the soixante quinze sounded behind us! How good the scream of our big shells! Then there were the mines we exploded Have you seen the craters? So big you could almost put the Arc de Triomphe into one of them.

Thought of Nothing in Charge.

"We charged into a wall of smoke and dust from the shells and the smoke and dust were still thick when we reached the German trenches.

"And what did you think of when you charged?"

"Of nothing, Monsieur, except to get there. We ran as fast as we could. The sooner we got to those trenches the better—the less time the Germans had to recover from the shellfire and begin firing at us."

"Did you get as many Germans as they got of you?"

"More. In the first line trenches many more."

The question asked a score of times of officers and men always brought the same answer.

It was against the second line of trenches that the French suffered most; for their guns could not always cut the barbed wire or blow the trenches to pieces so successfully farther on as the troops swept forward throughout the greatest day in the history of the war on the western front, till night found them digging into the earth under cover of the darkness five miles beyond their old first line trenches.

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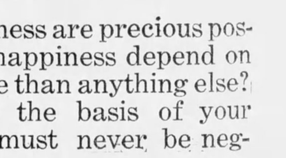

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GREECE, BLOCKADED BY ALLIES, GETS WARNINGS FROM BOTH SIDES

London, Nov. 22.—The rumors of last week that the entente allies had determined to compel Greece to repudiate all hints that she might interfere with the passage of allied troops across her territory have been substantiated by the inauguration of a pacific blockade.

This measure is expected to elicit an immediate declaration from the Greek government, defining its intention clearly without further hesitation and ambiguity.

Some dispatches from Athens go so far as to say this already has been attained as a result of Earl Kitchener's conference with King Constantine, and that the Earl received assurances of a satisfactory nature. The British government, however, has not yet intimated that Greece has complied to the demands of the allies.

Conflicting Emotions.

Greece is described as prey of conflicting emotions—fear of Germany, whose military successes have brought the Balkan war theatre nearer, and her natural sympathy for the cause of the allies—dictating opposite paths out of her present difficult neutrality. Some newspapers regard the blockade of Greece as a violation of law. It has caused a profound impression upon which immediate action is predicated.

A circular note signed by Germany, Austria and Bulgaria has been addressed to the Greek government.

According to information from a high source, the note demands assurances that Serbian troops will not be allowed to pass into Greek territory, but will be interned and disarmed if they retreat into King Constantine's domain.

Favorable to Allies.

The political phase of the snarled Balkan situation was slightly more favorable to the allies today as a result of the growing likelihood that Greece may give a favorable answer to the demands of the entente power that safety may be guaranteed to Anglo-French or Serbian soldiers who retreat into Greek territory from Serbia.

Among the other salient features of the Balkan situation are these:

1. Greece reported to be preparing to protest to the allies against the blockade.
2. The Anglo-French fleet off the Greek coast reinforced.
3. Greece warned by the Teutonic allies in a circular note with the possibility that an ultimatum may be forwarded to Athens from Berlin.
4. Military operations of the Austro-German and Bulgarian troops continuing successfully.

For the time being military operations in southern Serbia have almost suspended. This is regarded in England as an encouraging sign for the Serbians and their allies, in view of the fact that a few days ago a Bulgarian advance from Prilep to Monastir appeared certain.

The Bulgarian troops that took Prilep in southern Serbia, have evacuated the town and are falling back, it is said in advices from the front, according to dispatches from Salonika.

Two divisions of Serb troops are marching upon Monastir.

News in confirmation of the report that the Serbians have won an important victory over the Bulgarians near Leskovats, on the main line railroad south of Nish, comes from the Serbian minister at Athens, a Paris dispatch states.

HOW BOOKER WASHINGTON LUNCHED WITH ROOSEVELT

Washington, Nov. 18.—The death of Booker T. Washington recalls the nation-wide comment that followed his luncheon with President Roosevelt in the White House in the summer of 1902.

Many stories of how the colored educator came to be the President's guest at luncheon have been printed, and most of them, it is asserted, have been largely guesswork. The true version is now related by a life-long friend of Dr. Washington who lives here.

Mr. Roosevelt had become interested in the colored man, and the great work he was conducting among the negroes of the south. Early in the summer of 1902 a vacancy occurred on the federal bench in Alabama. One morning Booker T. Washington arrived in Washington and immediately called on a friend here, a white man, with whom he had been in the habit of taking counsel, and remarked that he had received an invitation to come to Washington immediately for a conference with the President. He added that he had no idea of what was wanted of him, but he felt that the invitation was in the nature of command and that he should come.

That night about 10 o'clock he returned to the office of this friend and related the following story:

The President had explained to him that there was a vacancy on the federal bench in Alabama and that he (the President) wanted Washington to recommend a man for the place. The President explained that if Washington would make a recommendation the President would look no further. Washington then remarked that he knew of a man who would make a good judge and would certainly be acceptable to the colored people of the state. The man he mentioned was Thomas G. Jones, who had been governor of Alabama and who resided at Montgomery. The President then said to Washington in substance:

"I will offer this place to Jones provided you will act as my messenger. I want you to go to him and say to him that you are authorized to offer the place to him and to say to him that if he is appointed it will be solely on your recommendation."

Washington undertook the mission. He left the city that night for Alabama, and three days later returned early in the morning. About 1 o'clock he went to the White House to report that ex-Governor Jones had accepted. He found the President at luncheon. However, the White House attendants (the executive offices were then in the White House proper) informed the President that Dr. Washington was there. Mr. Roosevelt immediately asked the colored man to come into the dining room. According to the story as told by Washington to his friend here, the President was lunching alone.

"Sit down and have lunch with me," said the President.

"No, thank you, I have been to luncheon," replied Dr. Washington.

The President, however, insisted that Dr. Washington should take a seat at the table, and have a bite with him, while the message from Mr. Jones was being delivered.

Reluctantly, as Dr. Washington afterward said, he did sit down, and participated in the luncheon while he made his report.

This version of the luncheon story, it was pointed out today, disposes of the popular impression that President Roosevelt in a formal way invited the colored educator to luncheon at the White House. After the country began to discuss the luncheon some of the white friends of Dr. Washington advised him to make public the true story of the affair, but he never did, and Mr. Roosevelt also left the public free to draw its own conclusions.

TAKE LOAD THAT "BROKE" EUROPE

United States' Decision to Arm Viewed With Concern by Rosebery.

London, Nov. 18.—"I know of nothing more disheartening than the announcemet that the United States is about to embark upon the construction of a huge armada destined to equal or be second only to that of Great Britain," said Lord Rosebery, presiding at the Rhodes lecture at University College last night.

"This means," he continued, "that the burden of naval construction will continue to be borne by other nations whose navies will be increased exactly in proportion to the increase in the fleet of the United States.

"It is a disheartening prospect to think that the United States, so happily removed from the European conflict, should voluntarily take up a burden which, after the war, we will find has broken our backs."

Old Europe, said Lord Rosebery, was disappearing never to return to its present shape. On the conclusion of the war the form it would assume, he thought, would be unlike anything with which the world had grown familiar. One obvious aspect of this transition was that in the future it would be quite impossible to make treaty arrangements between the great powers without first obtaining some likely guarantee of their observance.

The signature of Germany to a document of any kind, he said, would have little value within any measurable time that could now be contemplated. It was likewise true that this observance would have to be generally applied beyond Germany, because no nation would feel itself safe which obtained the price of peace on anything but some material guarantee of its own. This ultimately meant force.

WIDENER LEAVES BIG ESTATE TO HIS SON

Art Gallery May Be Presented to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—The will of the late Peter A. B. Widener, admitted to probate, leaves the greater part of his estate, estimated between $50,000,000 and $70,000,000 to his son, Joseph E. Widener, in trust.

Joseph E. Widener, under the terms of the will, is given complete authority over his father's collection of paintings and art work, considered one of the most valuable in America.

He is given uncontrolled discretion to present the collection to either the city of Philadelphia, Washington or New York. In the event he sees fit to present the collection to the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Widener is authoriezd to erect out of the funds of the estate an art gallery properly endowed.

Austrian Archduchess to Wed Commoner

ARCHDUCHESS ISABELLA MARIA.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—According to dispatches from Vienna, the Archduchess Isabella Maria, daughter of Archduke Frederick, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, is to marry a commoner, Dr. Paul Albrecht, a Vienna physician.

The romance is said to have started in the military hospital in Vienna, where the archduke, under the name of Sister Irmgard, has been nursing wounded soldiers.

Archduchess Isabella had a short and unhappy married experience in 1912 as the consort of Prince George of Bavaria, whom she divorced a few months after their marriage.

DEMAND ON CHINA AROUSES THE JAPS

Allies' Effort to Win Friendship Laid to German Activities.

Tokio, Nov. 22.—The keenest interest has been aroused in Japan by Washington advices that representations have been made to China to induce her to join the entente alliance. The foreign office declines to discuss the matter at this time.

Persons who are in close touch with the foreign affairs assert that thus far no formal agreement has been entered into by China.

The explanation most generally offered in Tokio is that the allies are endeavoring to devise a plan to end certain German activities in the Orient. It is learned strong representations have been made at Peking in regard to matters touching the interests of the allies. One of these is an anti-Russian movement in Manchuria, which is said to be fostered by Germans.

Particular attention is paid reports concerning the forwarding of arms to India and Afghanistan. It also is reported there have been secret movements from Asiatic countries of war materials destined for Germany by way of the Americas.

KING ALBERT THANKS RELIEF COMMISSION

Lapanne, Belgium, Nov. 17. — King Albert of Belgium has sent a telegram to the commission for relief in Belgium in reply to its congratulation upon the advent of his name day.

MAY ATTEMPT TO DEMOTE KITCHIN

But Preparedness Advocates Have Not Much Hope of Dislodging Leader.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Despite complete realization that his opposition may defeat the preparedness legislation planned by the administration, house advocates of the new army and navy plans admitted today that they had little hopes of dislodging Claude Kitchin as leader.

They blame the White House for this condition of affairs because the President, through Secretary Tumulty, has let it be known that he does not want a fight made upon Kitchin at this time.

Would Crystallize Opposition.

The advocates of the military and naval programs, however, are counting noses to see whether they can crystallize the now disconnected opposition into a solid movement. With that object in view, they have been looking over the available candidates.

The popular choice lies between F. W. Garrett of Tennessee, and Henry Rainey of Illinois. Garrett is very popular, is one of the ablest speakers in the house and a brilliant parliamentarian. When Underwood left the house, he was a candidate for leader, but withdrew in the interest of harmony when Kitchin insisted on his seniority.

Garrett May Succeed.

Rainey's chances are damaged by geographical conditions. The overwhelming predominance of the southern Democrats makes their control of the house certain, and if Kitchin does finally go, there is little doubt that Garrett will be his successor.

Although Kitchin has written several letters in which he has declared his unalterable opposition to the big army and navy plan under present conditions, many of the members now here expect he will announce, when he reaches here next week, that he will not make any open fight on the plan. Naturally, he will not have to handle the blanket bill which will provide for carrying out the President's preparedness plans, as that measure will be in the hands of Chairman Hay of the military affairs, and L. P. Padgett of the naval affairs committee of the house. Kitchin's task will be to handle the revenue measures, and he is not expected to balk there.

EMMELINE GETS IN BAD WITH ASQUITH

Promises Attack on Him; Can't Get Hall.

London, Nov. 17.—A "Patriotic meeting," organized by the woman's social and political union over which Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was to preside on Thursday in Royal Albert Hall and which was "to demand loyal and vigorous conduct of the war," has been canceled by the hall management. Premature announcement by Mrs. Pankhurst, disclosing the real purpose of the meeting to which the application of the word "patriotic" was held to be distinctly a misnomer, caused the cancellation. In her announcement, which took the form of a letter, Mrs. Pankhurst said:

"The betrayal of Serbia has come as a final, tragic proof that neither the honor nor the interests of the nation are safe in the present hands, and that in particular the prime minister and Sir Edward Grey are unfit for the great and responsible positions they hold. In order to give expression to the prevailing indignation a great meeting is to be held."

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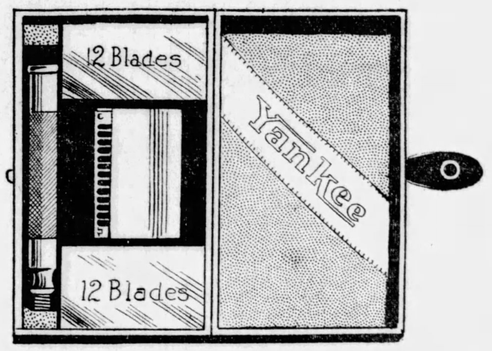

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A marvelous 256 page book, containing a complete selection of all favorite melodies, the home songs, the songs of love, college, patriotism, the church and the most famous melodies from the operas. The national and best folk songs of all the nations are here, too. There are dozens of illustrations of noted singers. The words and music of each song are given complete. The scores are especially adapted to quick reading by beginners. You will treasure this volume. Every day will see it in use.

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TOLEDO BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU -- Toledo, Ohio

SUSPECT BLOW AT WILLIAMS

Officials So Interpret Proposal to Abolish Office of Controller.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The action of the advisory council in recommending to the federal reserve board the abolishment of the office of controller of the currency as no longer necessary was interpreted today as another chapter in the combat between John Skelton Williams, the present controller, and C. C. Glover, president of the Riggs National bank, and the officers of that bank associated with him in the suit brought against Mr. Williams, Secretary McAdoo and John Burke, treasurer of the United States, to enjoin the controller from continuing alleged persecution of the bank and to enjoin the controller and the treasurer from withholding $5,000 assessed as a fine against the Riggs bank for refusing to make certain reports required by the controller.

It was stated by treasury officials that Mr. Glover had been active in urging members of the advisory council to adopt the resolution proposing the abolishment of the office that Mr. Williams holds.

Speakers of the British house of commons generally receive a pension and a peerage on retirement.

At One Threshold of the War

Salonika Is Crowded With Troops, Vessels, Polyglot Soldiery and Military Stores, Arms and Horses.

Salonika, Greece, Nov. 19.—The very approach to Salonika foreshadows the presence of war. The long reach of the Gulf of Salonika reveals a continuous procession of ships going and coming and from their standards trail the most unexpected flags—Rumanian, Belgian, Dutch, Russian, Egyptian—all engaged in some way in victualing the foreign troops concentrated on the doorstep of the Balkans.

Huge transatlantic liners, French and British, laden with soldiers, glide toward the harbor, whose entrance is guarded by a common tug metamorphosed into a warship by armor and a mounted gun or two. The warship at the gate of Greece's second port flies the French, not the Greek, flag. Each entering vessel is hailed and, while not visited, is requested to give an account of itself before it is permitted to pass the gateway in the steel net whose presence across the narrows is marked by a line of floats.

Any Language You Care For.

Within the harbor, whose safety is secured by this net against submarines, the scene is even more animated. Not since the last Balkan war have so many ships gathered before Salonika. Out in the roadstead lie French and British warships and one Italian man-of-war. To defend the interests of Greece a tiny Greek destroyer hugs the shore, a pigmy among giants of war.

If the harbor of Salonika is a conglomeration of strange flags and of every class of ship, it is as nothing in comparison with the quays. Not Port Said nor Marseilles ever knew so polyglot a babel or saw such a number of warships.

A number of French "poilue," in their sky blue uniforms, French alpine chasseurs, tam o'shanters on the side of the head. French colonial troops—Turcos, Senegalais, in baggy khaki bloomers and short gaiters; French marines, with red pompons on their round caps; French dragoons, with horsetails in their helmets; French officers of every description; French sailors, and—commonest of all—calm, red-trousered French territorials. Now and then appear columns of Greek mountain artillery. Again straggling lines of Greek infantry take the right of way.

Canes Instead of Swords.

Bands of British Tommies also push their way down the crowded streets. British officers, canes in hand, sweep the sidewalks from side to side, driving the countless itinerant venders into the street.

French flute Greeks; Greeks salute French. But the British salute only the British.

Cosmopolitan as are the inhabitants of Salonika at any time, they are more so than ever now, increased as the population has been by refugees from Serbia, Macedonia and Thrace. Among the permanent inhabitants, to judge from the streets, Turks seem to predominate.

Besides the Greeks, the Jews and the Turks, the quays of Salonika are picturesque also with bearded Levantines of nondescriptionality that might have stepped from the Arabian Nights.

When night falls the lights at the mast heads and in the portholes of the assembled ships spring out. At the docks a huge French troopship unloads its cargo of human beings. The shouts of the men and the clank o' cranes float across the water without ceasing throughout the night.

At midnight the cafes close. The lights in the harbor go out one by one. Patrols of soldiers with bayonets, set by the French, Greek and British, march up and down the pitchblack side streets in search of stragglers.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, Nov. 23.—Weakness at Liverpool and huge arrivals in the northwest had the effect of breaking prices of wheat here today. Northwest markets were 1c to 1⅜c lower. Other outside markets also were weaker. Liverpool closed with wheat easy at ½d to 1½d lower. Trade was narrow here. Initial bids were ½c lower for cash, ⅝c lower for December and unchanged for May.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Nov. 23.	Close Nov. 22.
Wheat—				
Cash	1.15	1.14½	1.15	1.15
Dec.	1.15	1.15½	1.15	1.15⅝
May	1.18	1.17¼	1.18	1.17⅝
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	67½	67½
Dec.	65⅜	65	65	65⅜
May	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	67⅜
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	40¾	40¼
Dec.	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41¼
May	43½	44	43	43⅝
Clover Seed—				
Prime	....	....	12.10	12.10
Dec.	12.07½	12.15	12.07½	12.15	12.12½
Feb.	12.17½	12.20½	12.15	12.22½	12.20
Mar.	11.90	11.95	11.90	11.95	11.95
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	97	98
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	10.30	10.30
Dec.	10.30	....	....	10.30	10.30
May	10.50	....	....	10.50	10.50
Mar.	10.57½	....	....	10.57½	10.57½
Timothy—					
Prime	3.60	3.62½	3.60	3.62½	3.60
Dec.	3.60	3.62½	3.60	3.62½	3.60
Feb.	3.70	....	....	3.70	3.70
Mar.	3.72½	....	....	3.72½	3.72½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Dec.	1.03	1.04	1.02½	1.03⅜	1.03⅜
May	1.05⅜	1.06½	1.05	1.06⅜	1.06⅜
Corn—					
Dec.	62¼	63⅝	61⅞	63⅝	62
May	66	67½	65⅝	67½	65⅜
Oats—					
Dec.	38¾	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	38⅝
May	40¾	41¾	40⅜	41¾	40⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Dec.	15.00	15.15	15.00	15.15	14.05
Jan.	17.17	17.80	17.17	17.80	17.17
Lard—					
Jan.	9.22	....	....	9.42	9.20
May	9.50	9.72	9.47	9.67	9.45
Ribs—					
Jan.	9.30	....	....	9.52	9.27
May	9.55	9.72	9.55	9.72	9.47

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	99¼	99¼
May	....	....	1.02⅜	1.02½

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	98⅜	98⅞
May	....	....	1.02⅞	1.02⅝

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 32@33½c; solid pack, 33½c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb tubs, 25c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 17c; York state, 18½c; brick, 19½c; Limburger, 20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 40c; Roquefort, 45c.

Eggs—Fresh candled, 32c; strictly fresh, 37c; storage, 26c; quality, 27c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 55c.

Home-grown Cabbage—$5c bbl.

Carrots—60c bushel.

Celery—Michigan, 15@40c dozen.

Celery Cabbage—7c lb.

Cauliflower—$1.30@1.50.

Hot-house Cukes—Per dozen, $1.25@1.50.

Lettuce—Leaf, 7c pound; York state head, $2.75 crate.

Mushrooms—65@75c pound.

Onions—Per 100-lb. sacks, $2.00@2.25.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.40@1.50.

Parsley—Home-grown, 15c dozen.

Pepper Mangoes—Southern, $3.50 crate.

Potatoes—65@2.00 per sack.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hot-house, 20@25c dozen.

Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 20c lb.; California, $2.25 crate.

Turnips—New, 60c per bu.

Hubbard Squash—Per pound, 1@1½c.

Potatoes—Delisse, bananer, 75@85c.

Jersey Sweets—Extra fancy, $3.50.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 30@75c; winter pack Baldwins, $2.50@2.75; Snows, $1.40@2.50; western Box Apples, $2.00@2.75 box.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.

Grapefruit—Isle of Pines, $4.50; Florida, $4.50.

California Valencias—$4.50@5.25.

Grapes—Cal. Tokay, $1.65.

California Red Emperor Grapes, $3.25@3.50 per keg.

New York State Concord Grapes—8-pound baskets, 18c; pony baskets, 15c.

Malaga Grapes—Per keg, $4.50@6.00.

Limes—$1.00 per 100.

Lemons—California, $3.50@4.00.

Pears—Kiefers, 40@60c bu.

Cranberries—$5.25@8.25 bbl.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb. 18c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; pecans, lb., 16c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; black walnuts, per bushel, $1.00.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 90c box.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—2½@4c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $3.75.

Navy Beans—$3.90.

Red Kidney Beans—$4.00 bu.

Chestnuts—Italian, 9@10c lb.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 8@8½c.

Calves—10@12c.

Fowls—Live, 12c.

Turkeys—Alive, 17@18c.

Geese—Alive, 13@14c.

Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.

Yearling Lambs, 12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@15c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—11½c.

Fat Bacon—15c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 17½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 15½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 15½c; inside, 23c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 3c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 6c; bullheads, dressed, pound, 13c; round bullheads, 6c; herring 5c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12½c; gray ness, 3c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $19.00; No. 2, $18.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.10.

Oats—New, 38@40c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street).

Flour (retail price on make, place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $6.00; winter patents, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; family flour, $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $24.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $26.00@28.00; white middlings, $28.00@30.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $30.00@32.00; old process meal, $30.00@40.00.

Hale—Bale, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$36.00@38.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; car corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; new 50@55c.

Oats—40@45c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $7.35 per bbl.; Restof packing, this season, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.60; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 16c; bull, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 18c, No. 2, 16½c; kip, 17c; No. 2 kip, 16c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Nov. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; market slow and lower; prime steers, $8.50@9.00; shipping, $6.50@7.50; butchers, $6.00@8.00; heifers, $5.50@7.25; cows, $2.75@6.50; bulls, $4.00@7.00; stockers and feeders, $5.25@6.75; fresh cows and springers, $50.00@75.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,800; market active and steady, $4.00@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 24,000; market active and lower; heavy and mixed, $6.60@6.70; yorkers $6.25@6.60; pigs, $5.75@6.00; roughs, $5.00@5.50; stags, $4.50@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; market active, higher; lambs, $8.00@9.25; yearlings, $5.75; wethers, $5.75@6.00; ewes, $3.00@5.50; sheep mixed, $5.50@5.75.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700; steady; top, $9.25. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; lower; prime heavy, $6.75@6.80; heavy mixed, $6.70@6.75; mediums, $6.65@6.70; heavy Yorkers, $6.60@6.65; light Yorkers, $6.30@6.40; pigs, $6.00@6.15; roughs, $4.70@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,500; steady; top sheep, $6.10; top lambs $9.00. Calves—Receipts, 500; lower; good to choice veals, $10.75.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Nov. 23.—Cattle, receipts 5 cars; market slow, steady; calves, receipts 150; market steady. Sheep and lambs, receipts 15 cars; market steady. Hogs, receipts 3,500; 10c lower; steady; yorkers, $6.40@6.45; mixed, $6.45@6.50; Mediums, $6.45@6.50; pigs, $6.00; roughs, $5.75; stags, $5.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; weak; bulk, $5.95@6.55; light, $5.85@6.50; mixed, $5.85@6.75; heavy, $5.80@6.75; rough, $6.05@6.25; pigs, $3.75@5.65. Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; weak; native beef steers, $5.75@10.30; western steers, $6.70@8.55; cows and heifers, $2.75@7.75; calves, $6.00@9.75. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; strong; wethers, $5.85@6.40; lambs, $6.85@9.15.

Cleve'and Produce.

Cleveland, Nov. 23.—Butter, creamery extras, 34@34½c; prints, 35@35½c; firsts, 32½@33c; process extra, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; fancy dairy, 26@26½c; choice, 22½@23½c; packing stock, No. 1, 22@22½c. Poultry, fowls, fat, 14@15c; scrubs, 12c; broilers, 15@16c; fruit and medium chickens, 12@14c; ducks, 15@17c; geese, 13@14c; turkeys, 21@22c. Eggs, fresh gathered extras, 33½c; extra firsts, 31½c; firsts, 30½c; seconds, 22c. Potatoes, best, 70@80c a bushel; common, 60@65c; sweets, Jerseys, kiln dried, in barrels, $3.65@3.85; Virginia, $1.85@2.00.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Butter—Receipts, 9,696 tubs; creamery, extra, 31c; extra firsts, 30c; firsts, 26@29c; packing stock, 26½@26½c. Eggs—Receipts, 1,808 cases; current receipts, 29@29c; ordinary firsts, 26½@27½c; firsts, 28¾@29½c; extra, 31@35c; checks, 15@18c; dirties, 15@19c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 15@16c; chickens, 14@14½c; springs, 12c; roosters, 9½c; geese, 13c; ducks, 12@13½c. Potatoes—Receipts, 60 cars; Minnesota, 60@67c; Wisconsin, 58@66c.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 23.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $5.40@5.75; winter patents, $5.45@5.65. Pork steady; mess, $17.00@17.50; family, $22.00@22.50; short clear, $18.50@20.00. Beef quiet; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.00. Lard easy; middle west, $9.20@9.30. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay steady; prime, $1.22½; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1.20; No. 3, $1.06@1.05; shipping, 90c. Hides quiet; Bogota, 30@32c; Central America, 29c. Leather firm; hemlock, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c.

Butter firm; receipts 4,664; creamery extras, 92 score, 32½c; creamery, higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 25@27c. Eggs, irregular; receipts 4,011; fresh gathered, extra fine, 43@44c; extra firsts, 40@42c; firsts, 35@38c; seconds, 28@34c; nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 60@63c; nearby henmery browns, 38@46c. Cheese, firm; receipts 834; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 16½c; do average fancy, 16¼c; do current make, specials, 15½c; do average fancy, 16c. Live poultry prices not settled; dressed firm; western fresh chickens, barrels, 16@22c; fresh fowls, iced, 12½@17c; turkeys, 15@28c.

DEVICE ROBS SEA OF ITS FOG TERROR

New York, Nov. 18.—Professor A. G. Webster of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., Wednesday told of an instrument he had perfected for finding the direction of a fog signal and which he expects will rob sea travel of one of its greatest terrors. A glass connected with the receiving apparatus shows, by means of lights within, the direction from which come the signal sounds.

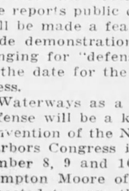
Lungs Weak?

Generous Offer To Tuberculosis Sufferers of Trial of Europe's Remarkable Remedy, SANOSIN

World's noted medical scientists—Doctors Danellus, Sommerfield, Wolff, Noel Essers—declare SANOSIN the most effective treatment for Pulmonary ailments yet discovered. Felix Wolff, Court Physician, Director of the Sanitarium for Consumptives in Reiboldsgrun, Germany, says he has discarded all other remedies. SANOSIN has been officially recommended to the Berlin Medical Association. Dr. C. W. A. Essers Amsterdam, Holland, declares it a "Moral obligation to make SANOSIN known to the whole human race." American sufferers, rich or poor, can use this remarkable home treatment that has met with such phenomenal success in Europe. SANOSIN does its work by absorption of Germs—not an injection. Produces calm, restful sleep without Morphine or similar deadening drugs. Brings almost immediate relief from coughing, blood spitting and night sweats. SANOSIN is positive relief to all sufferers from Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhs, Whooping Cough, etc. Send for FREE BOOKLET (with testimonials), explaining this treatment and how a Trial can be made in your own home at our risk. Address SANOSIN, Dept. 54, Unity Bldg., Chicago.

Show This To Some Unfortunate.

YOUR HEART



Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Disturbed heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

ASKS FOR LIGHT ON U. S. DANGER

McCombs Joins Defense Society and Backs Army and Navy Program.

Washington, Nov. 22.—William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, has joined the advisory board of the American Defense society and plans are being developed rapidly to aid in the campaign for preparedness.

The society believes the administration can help itself greatly by making public the reports of the army and navy board made last August, and will urge President Wilson to disclose them at once for discussion of the administration's plans.

The special report of the navy board is understood to disclose international conditions which would interest Bryan and other peace-at-any-price apostles.

It was prepared by order of President Wilson, and the American Defense society believes it should be given the "pitiless publicity" which the administration originally advocated on subjects of public interest.

Unless the President makes public the reports public demand to this end will be made a feature of the nation-wide demonstration the society is arranging for "defense day," December 6, the date for the convening of congress.

Waterways as a means of national defense will be a keynote at the next convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington December 8, 9 and 10, Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania is expected to urge the value of improved inland waterways as an aid to mobilization.

M'DONALD TO BOSS FLEET

Washington, Nov. 19.—Captain J. D. McDonald, now at the Navy War college, has been appointed chief of staff of the Atlantic fleet, relieving Captain H. McL. Huse, detached to await orders.

MUTT AND JEFF—OH, YES, JEFF AND THE KING ARE QUITE CHUMMY

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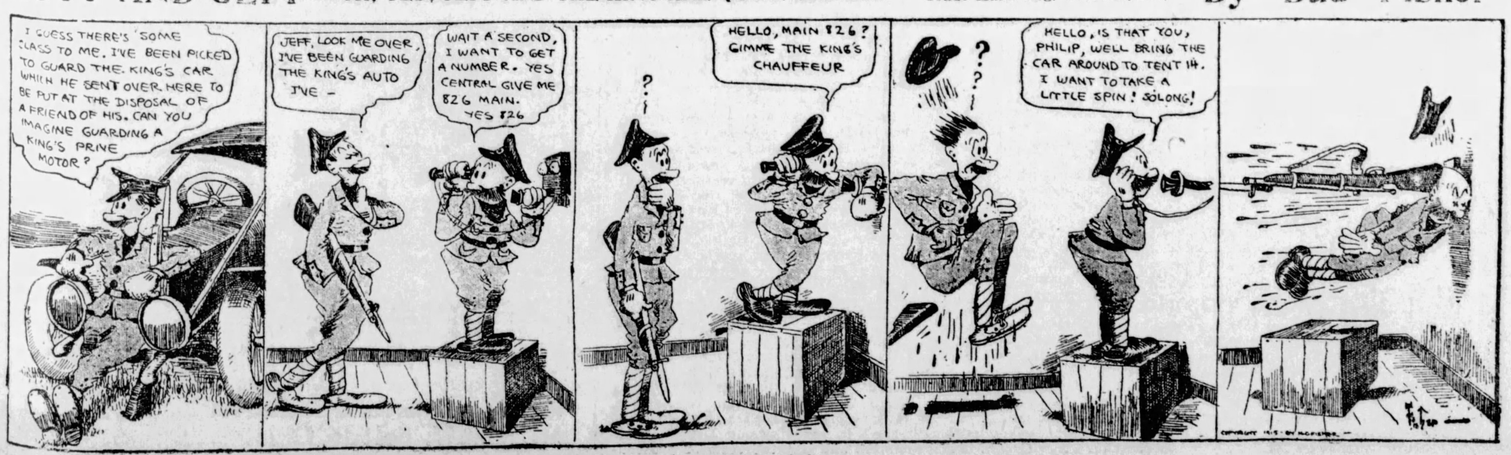
By "Bud" Fisher


I GUESS THERE'S SOME CLASS TO ME. I'VE BEEN PICKED TO GUARD THE KING'S CAR WHICH HE SENT OVER HERE TO BE PUT AT THE DISPOSAL OF A FRIEND OF HIS. CAN YOU IMAGINE GUARDING A KING'S PRIVE MOTOR?
JEFF, LOOK ME OVER, I'VE BEEN GUARDING THE KING'S AUTO
WAIT A SECOND, I WANT TO GET A NUMBER. YES CENTRAL GIVE ME 826 MAIN. YES 826
HELLO, MAIN 826? GIMME THE KING'S CHAUFFEUR
?
HELLO, IS THAT YOU, PHILIP, WELL BRING THE CAR AROUND TO TENT 14. I WANT TO TAKE A LITTLE SPIN! SOLONG!

BERLIN REFUSES U. S. AN APOLOGY FOR LUSITANIA

Will Pay Indemnity for Lives Lost, but Declines to Make Disavowal of Act.

Washington, Nov. 22.—From a high official source of unimpeachable authority it was learned yesterday that Germany has agreed to pay the United States an indemnity for the 115 American lives lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine last May. Germany, however, refused to apologize to the United States for the sinking of the liner.

The offer of the money settlement, it develops, was made by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, at the conference with Secretary of State Lansing last week. At the same time the ambassador transmitted the refusal of the German government to render the disavowal demanded by President Wilson.

Lay Blame on Great Britain.

While Germany is willing to make reparation in the terms of a money indemnity it develops the Berlin government is seeking to unload some of the moral responsibility upon Great Britain.

It is learned that families which lost members on the Lusitania have been approached by emissaries of the German government with a proposal to sign a statement that they regarded the British government fully as liable as Germany for the killing of American passengers on the liner.

The Germans maintain that Great Britain shares in the responsibility for the destruction of the Lusitania, a British ship, because the British government insisted on transporting war munitions on a passenger vessel carrying Americans.

Offer Family a Bribe.

In one instance it is stated that a father and mother who lost a son on the Lusitania were informed by the German agent that if they would sign the declaration stating that the British government was equally as responsible as Germany they could name the indemnity for the loss of their son and it would be paid at once by a high German official in this country.

The couple who are reluctant to seek or accept any money payment for the death of their son, were angered by the proposal and showed the agent the door.

No Strings to Indemnity.

It transpires that the offer to pay an indemnity for the 115 Americans lost on the Lusitania was made to Mr. Lansing by Count von Bernstorff without reservation.

Asked to comment on a report, Secretary of State Lansing today said that the negotiations now under way were of such a character that nothing could be said regarding them. The secretary further said that no official information regarding the negotiations had been given out to anyone.

NEWS OF GREAT WAR DURING WEEK

Lord Kitchener in War Zone to Investigate == China May Join Allies.

Diplomatic intercourse on the sinking of the Ancona, Lord Kitchener's trip to the war zone and the report that China will join hands with the triple entente were the features of the war news during the past week.

Sunday, Nov. 14.—Italy declares that a German submarine sank the Ancona and calls the attack a beginning of hostilities. Bulgarians forced back at Kacanik pass, in Serbia. Serbians falling back slowly before Austro-German advance.

Monday, Nov. 15.—Austria officially declares that the submarine which sank the Ancona was Austrian, insists that legal warning was given and that the liner was not fired upon once she had been brought to a stop. Twenty-eight killed in an aerial attack by Austrians on Verona. Weakening of German attacks near Riga and Dwinsk regarded as significant. French report further success in southern Serbia.

Tuesday, Nov. 16.—Winston Churchill in house of commons declares that he accepts his share of the responsibility for the Dardanelles campaign, but says French government and Lord Kitchener share responsibility for failure of the Antwerp condition. It is intimated in commons that force may be used to coerce the Greek king. Six killed in air attack on Brescia.

Wednesday, Nov. 17.—Dr. Cecile Greil, American survivor of Ancona, declares liner was not warned. United States asks Austrian government for details of sinking of Ancona. Lord Kitchener arrives at Mudros, Island of Lemnos. Austro-Germans taking many Serbian prisoners.

Thursday, Nov. 18.—Steamship Anglia, carrying wounded from France, sunk by a mine in English Channel with loss of 85, mostly badly wounded soldiers. Bulgars capture Prilep, in southern Serbia. French and British leaders hold joint war council in Paris, first meeting of its kind since beginning of war.

Friday, Nov. 19.—British troops drive Turks from strategic position at Krithia, on Gallipoli peninsula. Monastir reported captured by Bulgarians. M. Cochin, French ministerial emissary, confers with King Constantine and M. Venizelos.

Saturday, Nov. 20.—German embassy issues Belgian documents, alleging that Great Britain is to blame for the war. Cardinal Falconio says Pope Benedict is not playing the role of a peacemaker. China reported seeking alliance with the triple entente.

CHURCHES GIVE UP COPPER

London, Nov. 18.—A Copenhagen dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. says the copper famine in Germany is so acute that requests equivalent to demands are reaching the authorities of the churches to hand over all the copper in their possession as a good example to others.

The huge copper roofs of the great cathedral at Bremen are being dismantled, and everything made of copper belonging to the cathedral has been placed at the disposal of the military.

GRANDPA ROOSEVELT AND A GRANDSON

COLONEL *and* MRS. ROOSEVELT *and* RICHARD DERBY, JR.
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Forgetting the cares of politics and other distractions from the really important things of life—such as grandchildren—Colonel Roosevelt posed in the family group shown here. The handsome little fellow is Richard Derby, Jr., son of Dr. Richard Derby, of New York, and the former Miss Ethel Roosevelt. Dr. Derby and his wife went last year to France to care for war victims in the hospitals, leaving Richard, Jr., in care of Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt, but they have returned.

EXPLAINS RECENT MOVE BY FLEET IN BALTIC

British Cruisers Escorting Fleet of Submarines.

Copenhagen, Nov. 22.—The passage of a large flotilla of British submarines, variously estimated at from 10 to 25, into the Baltic, is given here as an explanation of the recent naval activity in the Cattegat, where both German and British destroyer flotillas have been sighted.

According to current reports, a powerful British squadron convoyed the submarines to the entrance of the Cattegat at the Skaw, the northernmost point of the Jutland coast. The large ships stopped there, while the destroyers convoyed the submarines as far as Elsinore, at the narrowest part of the sound, whence the submarines alone proceeded into the Baltic.

The descendants of a single pair of rabbits would in four years amount to more than 1,250,000.

BERLIN SEES EARLY VICTORY IN SERBIA AND GALLIPOLI

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Nov. 20.—German guns of large calibre have reached Constantinople and are being sent to Gallipoli peninsula. Military experts of Berlin foresee an early ending of the Dardanelles campaign with complete defeat for the Anglo-French expedition as a result.

A high official of the government informed the International News Service today that the situation in the near east was becoming more favorable for the central powers.

"A debacle is imminent in the Balkans," he said. "The Serbian army is practically at the end of its resources. Its retreat has been cut off and its situation is hopeless. The French and English troops sent forward from Salonika will be unable to aid the beaten Serbs. The Anglo-French forces were small to begin with and reinforcements can reach them very slowly.

"Italy is not expected to send any army to Albania. That region is wholly unfit for military operations and the general opinion in German military circles is that Italy will keep out of the debacle which is near.

"While Constantinople advices say that Italian troops have arrived at Salonika, it is hardly conceivable that the Italian war office will consent to the sacrifice of these forces, and it would only be a sacrifice if they were sent forward to Serbia. The Anglo-French troops already there have been checked at every point by the Bulgarians, who will be released for an offensive campaign against that enemy as soon as the Serbian army is destroyed.

Germany is so confident that the Balkan campaign will soon end that preparations for an active offensive on another front by the Austro-German forces are being made.

U. S. MAY BUILD OWN WARSHIPS

Government Navy Yards Only Bidders on Two Vessels Inside Limit.

Washington, Nov. 18. — Because of the apparent failure of private bidders to keep their proposals within the $7,800,000 limit of cost, set by congress for the hulls and machinery of superdreadnaughts Nos. 43 and 44, bids for which were opened yesterday at the navy department, construction of both vessels may be undertaken at government navy yards.

Steam and Electric Drive.

The New York and Philadelphia government plants submitted estimates of less than $7,000,000 each for ships propelled with the combination steam and electric drive to be used in the new superdreadnaught now building at New York yard. The time set for the work was 36 months.

The Mare Island yard, with an estimate of $7,413,156 for the turbine ship, was next lowest.

The lowest private bid was that of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, which submitted four alternate proposals, but it was far above the $7,800,000 maximum.

To Equip Navy Yards.

Secretary Daniels made it clear that he believed it necessary to equip two more government yards for battleship building, regardless of the final decision as to the pending bids.

New hull construction due to plans to lessen the danger from torpedo attack occasioned some of the increase.

ITALIAN CRUISER'S FIRE WRECKS BULGARIAN PORT

Moral Effect Said to Have Been Great.

Rome, Nov. 18.—Serious damage was caused by the Italian cruiser Piemonte when it bombarded the Bulgarian port of Dedeagatch, according to the Sofia correspondent of the Idea Nazionale. In a dispatch forwarded from the Bulgarian frontier he says:

"Three military trains, two carrying troops and one carrying ammunition, were completely destroyed. A first-class carriage containing general staff officers, was shattered.

The correspondent also says that the moral effect of the Piemonte's bombardment has been enormous in Bulgaria, inasmuch as that country had always been a friend of Italy. It had been expected that Italy would content herself with formally declaring its support of the allies' policy, without taking any military action.

THEODOR LESCHETITZKY DEAD

Dresden, Nov. 16.—(Via London, Nov. 17.)—Theodor Leschetitzky, the famous teacher of the piano, is dead at the age of 85. He lived for many years at Vienna, but more recently at a village near Dresden. He was the principal master of Paderewski.

Leschetitzky made his debut in Vienna in 1845 and for several years taught piano at St. Petersburg conservatory.

TRY GERMANS FOR CONSPIRACY

Federal Authorities Place Three Before Court in New York.

New York, Nov. 22.—Carl Buenz, resident director of the Hamburg-American line; George Kotter, Adolph Hormeister and Joseph Poppenhause, were placed on trial in federal court today charged with conspiring to defraud the United States government by making out false manifest papers for vessels bearing munitions to German cruisers.

All four are subjects of Germany and are concerned in the attempt of the Hamburg-American line to send out supplies to German warships about the time the war began. Each defendant has been indicted twice.

May Bring in Higher-Ups.

That high German officials in this country may be brought into the case was indicated by the question asked the talesmen. Each prospective juror was asked whether he knew Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, and Captain Boy-ed, naval attache to the German embassy.

Evidence will be introduced to show that the Germans planned to use the United States as a war base.

The defendants are represented by William P. Rand, partner of William Travers Jerome.

To Take Up Plots.

The grand jury investigation of the Teutonic plots to prevent American-made war supplies from reaching the allies and to help Germany in other ways will be commenced immediately.

Testimony which will be given to the federal grand jury is said on high authority to involve a former ambassador to the United States, a warm personal friend of the kaiser, several rich German-Americans and not a few women.

One of the most interesting developments was the possibility that Franza Rintelen, who is held in England as a German spy, may be extradited to this country to stand trial on the charge that he tried to foment anti-American feeling in Mexico and otherwise conspired against the neutrality of the United States.

Not counting the money raised in this country, $40,000,000 is alleged to have been sent here from Germany to further the work of the pro-German propaganda and to be used in other activities in behalf of the German cause.

For some time Assistant United States District Attorney John Knox and Roger Wood have been whipping into shape the evidence against the alleged plotters.

On the strength of this evidence, which is said to be "mountain high," a blanket indictment is expected against all involved.

So voluminous is the evidence and so numerous are the witnesses, it is likely that the story of pro-German activities will be compressed into skeleton form.

The evidence now virtually ready for the consideration of the grand jury is understood to cover the whole field of foreign criminal activity in America in the traffic in fraudulent passports, plots to blow up steamships carrying war munitions to the allies, fires and explosions in munition plants, efforts to foment strikes in those plants, attempts to make Teutonic workers go on strike and efforts to buy control of munition plants.

ASKS STATES' AID

Washington, Nov. 22.—The whole machinery of the United States government will be employed to run down and punish those responsible for factory explosions, intimidation of labor and other acts of violence against American industries.

This is made clear in an announcement by Attorney General Gregory, who calls upon state authorities to use equal vigor in dealing with lawlessness beyond the reach of federal statutes.

Attention is called by Mr. Gregory to the difficulty of prosecution of crimes of violence, such as arson, malicious destruction of property, etc., under the federal criminal statutes, who says that these offenses must ordinarily be dealt with under state laws.

The lawless acts can only be suppressed, according to officials, through the co-operation of state officers and labor leaders with the federal authorities.

Why Hens Stop Laying

If your hens have stopped laying, have discharge at the mouth or swelled heads, they have roup. Write E. J. Reefer, the Poultry Expert, 5278 Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will gladly tell you, absolutely free, of the simple remedy that will cure roup and make your hens lay.—Advertisement.

GERMAN LOSSES HIGH IN OCTOBER

200,000 on Casualty List of Teutons in Daily Report for One Month.

London, Nov. 19.—The appalling extent of the German losses are revealed by a perusal of the official casualty list issued daily by the government for the information of families, although newspapers are prohibited from reproducing it.

The latest lists available cover the losses for October. For Prussia, Wurtemberg, Bavaria and Saxony there are over 200,000 names. It will be recalled that at the beginning of November the Prussian losses alone were estimated to be slightly over 2,000,000.

The list of October 23 alone gives 10,000 casualties. The Prussian list includes 9 regiments of the guard, 80 regiments of grenadiers and fusileers of the regular infantry, 31 regiments of reserves and 21 of the landwehr and many from the field artillery.

WOMAN GOES TO PRISON FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

Philippi, W. Va., Nov. 17.—Miss Fannie Sellins, James Oakes, Frank Lovingski and Hiram Stevens, convicted of contempt of the United States district court in connection with a strike of coal miners at Colliers, W. Va., two years ago, were yesterday sentenced to serve prison terms of six months and pay the costs of prosecution.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 707 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Motormen, $80 monthly; interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

$75 month paid railway mail clerks. Examinations announced Jan. 15th. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-27, Rochester, N. Y.

You can make money operating a mail order business during your spare time. Information telling how free. Willis, 76H Pilling, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 60S, Lockport, N. Y.

If salary of $100.00 per month and commissions, with liberal expenses interest you, address Dept. X, 2907 Indiana ave., Chicago.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain cloth seams; any sewing machine. Steady. No canvassing. No triflers wanted. Samples 10c. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing. Tel. Rehoboth. Del.

Good Salary earned by any woman while establishing hosiery trade. All your own. Work all or part time. No experience. Representative needed in your territory. Be first. Write quick. C. C. Hosiery Co., Norristown, Pa.

Earn $15 weekly addressing envelopes at home, either sex. Full instructions 10 cents silver. F. C. Hine, Garden Grove, Iowa.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for U. S. government life jobs, $65 to $150 month; vacations with full pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-31, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. "INVESTING FOR PROFIT" is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

PATENTS.

Patents secured through credit system. Free search. Send sketch. Book and advice FREE. Waters & Co., 4318 Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cut your own hair; safety pocket hair cutter, works very easily; does as good work as any barber. Will last a lifetime. Send $1.00. Money refunded if not satisfactory. National Novelty Co., 210 Holliday Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

We pay 25c each for names and addresses. Send dime for contract. G-Directory, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FARM LANDS.

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Every household on farm; in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used, needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Wanted—Good farm or unimproved land from owner. H. L. Downing, 150 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Virginia Farms—Small and large, $15 an acre and up; easy payments; mild climate; fertile soil; ideal for fruit, stock or general farming; on railroad with big markets nearby. Write for list, maps, etc. F. LaBaume, Agri. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 208 N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

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For Sale—Beautiful home with pecan grove. Pecans, 50 cents per pound; samples. J. A. Parrish, Valdosta, Ga.

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Write photoplays. Earn big money. Our book, "How to Write Photoplays," is free. Enterprise Co., TB-3348 Lowe ave., Chicago.

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Sore gums, loose teeth, pyorrhea, Riggs disease, a guaranteed cure, tested thirty years. Medicine postpaid $1.50. Write for free book. Dr. C. M. Doss, D. D. S., Cooper, Texas.

NAMES WANTED.

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WOMAN KILLS WHITE DEER

Daughter of Illinoisan Shoots Rare Animal.

New York, Nov. 18.—Miss Marion Beatrice Fuller, daughter of Dr. William Henry Fuller of De Kalb, Ill., has the honor of having shot the first white deer in the Adirondacks in 20 years.

She brought down her prize in the Mitchell pond section after hunters for years had pursued what they called "the white ghost."

She said yesterday that she may present it to the museum of natural history.

U. S. EMBARGO ON STEEL EXPORTS?

Congress May Be Asked to Take Action Because of Home Necessities.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Congress may be asked to place a temporary embargo on exports of structural steel to the belligerents in order to afford a sufficient supply of the metal for use in the construction of the two battleships, bids for which were opened at the navy department on Wednesday.

Battleships Delayed.

The plan is suggested as a result of the disclosure that neither of the new battleships can be laid down before next summer because of a lack of steel. The entire output of the American steel plants it is said, has been taken by the warring nations.

Secretary Daniels, who is deeply concerned over the fact, hints that unless steel plants could be induced to insure preference for government orders, congress may be urged to act. The foreign demand for form steel is greater than for armor, according to the secretary, who says that this was shown by the fact that armor bids for the new ships made no increase in price over a year ago, nor was there a suggestion of delay in delivery.

Largest in the World.

Announcement is made by Secretary Daniels that tentative plans are under consideration for two 36,000-ton battleships, to be included in the first year's part of the five-year naval building program. No navy in the world has such large warships as these at present. The new ships will have a greater armament and speed than any other warship ever designed for the American navy.

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$615

Model 75 - f.o.b. Toledo

Roadster $595

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HERE is another Overland Model. A brand new car at a brand new price. Many people prefer a car with the advantages of the larger and higher priced cars but that is smaller, lighter and more economical to run.

Model 75 is a comfortable, family car with virtually all the advantages of the very large cars at a price which is well within your reach.

The price is only $615.

It has a powerful motor; electric starting and lighting system; high tension magneto ignition; 104 inch wheelbase; cantilever springs; four inch tires; demountable rims; streamline body design.

This season our factory capacity has been increased to 600 cars a day.

This in itself explains our ability to give so much car for so little money.

This newest Overland is a beauty.

The body is the latest full streamline design with a one-piece cowl.

It is handsomely finished in solid black with bright nickel and polished aluminum fittings.

Five adults can ride comfortably.

While the car is roomy, it is light in weight, 2160 pounds.

The tires are four inch all around because we believe in the advantage of large tires.

They insure greater mileage and comfort than can be obtained from the smaller size used on other cars of similar specifications.

It has demountable rims with one extra.

The motor is four-cylinder, long stroke bloc type, having a 3 1/8-inch bore and 5-inch stroke. Horsepower is 20-25. It is of the most modern design.

It has high tension magneto ignition. This is the kind used on the most expensive cars.

The electric starting and lighting system is one of the most efficient on the market. It is of the two-unit type.

The large electric headlights have dimmers.

This car is very easy to handle. It responds quickly. Anyone in the family can drive it.

The electric switches are conveniently located on the steering column. This is the same arrangement used on the highest priced cars.

It has the easy working Overland clutch which any woman can operate. The pedals are adjustable for reach. The steering wheel is large and turns easily.

The brakes are large and powerful.

The rear springs are the famous cantilever type. These are probably the easiest riding and most shock absorbing springs ever designed. With these springs riding comfort is insured.

The seats are roomy and comfortable for the soft cushions are built over deep coiled springs.

It has a mohair one-man top.

In short, there is everything that makes this car up-to-date and comparable with many cars costing considerably more money.

You will be delighted when you see it. And when you ride in it you'll know instantly that this is your ideal of a modern automobile at your idea of a moderate price.

Other Overland models are—Model 83 five passenger touring car $750; the famous Overland Six seven passenger touring car $1145. All prices being f. o. b. Toledo.

Specifications of Model 75

Pure streamline body five passenger touring car
Finished in black with nickel and polished aluminum fittings
20-25 horsepower motor; cylinders cast en bloc
High-tension magneto ignition
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Headlight dimmers
Electric switches on steering column
Left hand drive; center control
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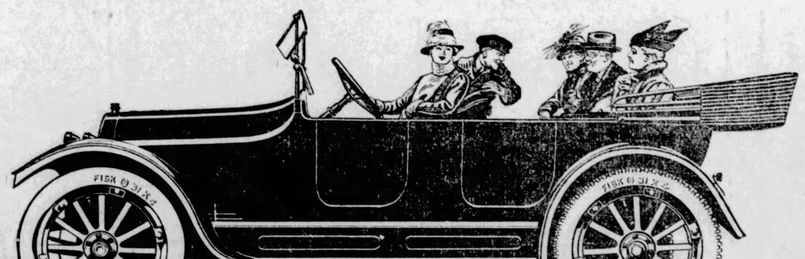
Non-skids on rear
Floating type rear axle
Cantilever springs on rear
Electric horn
One-man top
Built-in, rain-vision, ventilating type windshield
Magnetic speedometer
Full set of tools

Catalog on request.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Please address Dept. 594.



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